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D. 3219
OL. CXXXVI

OCTOBER 18, 1941

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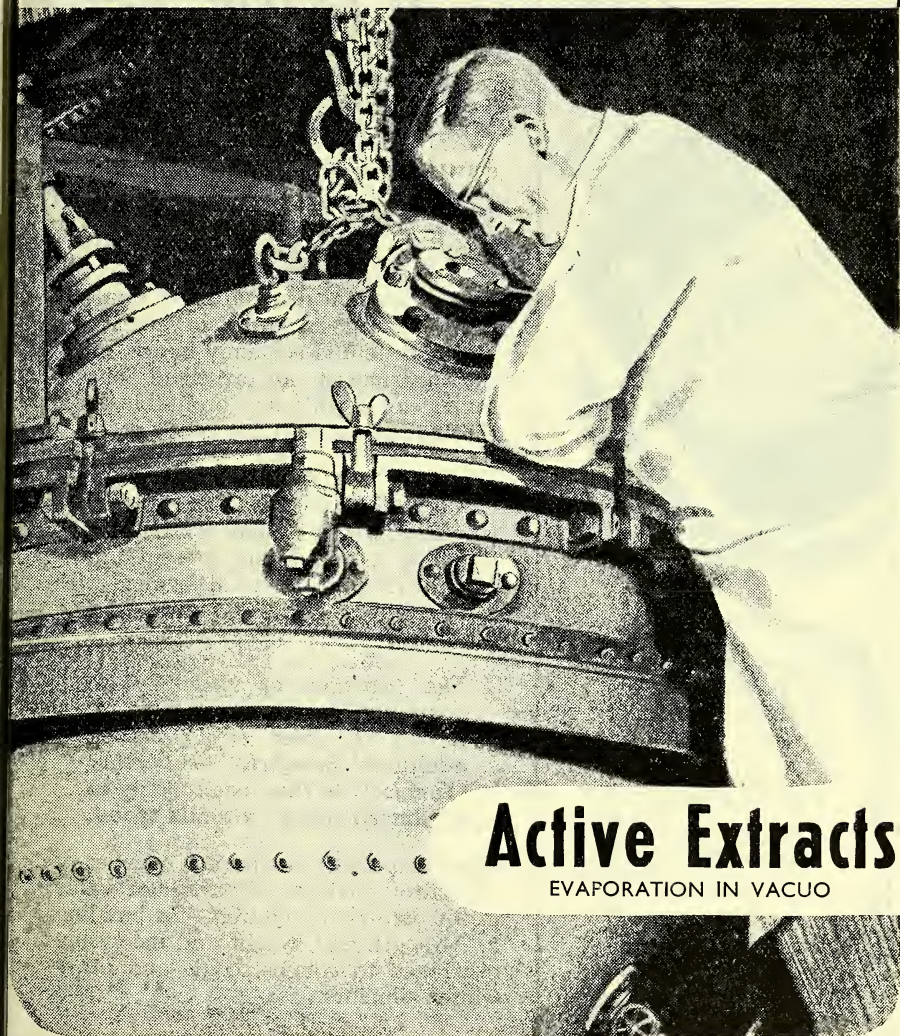
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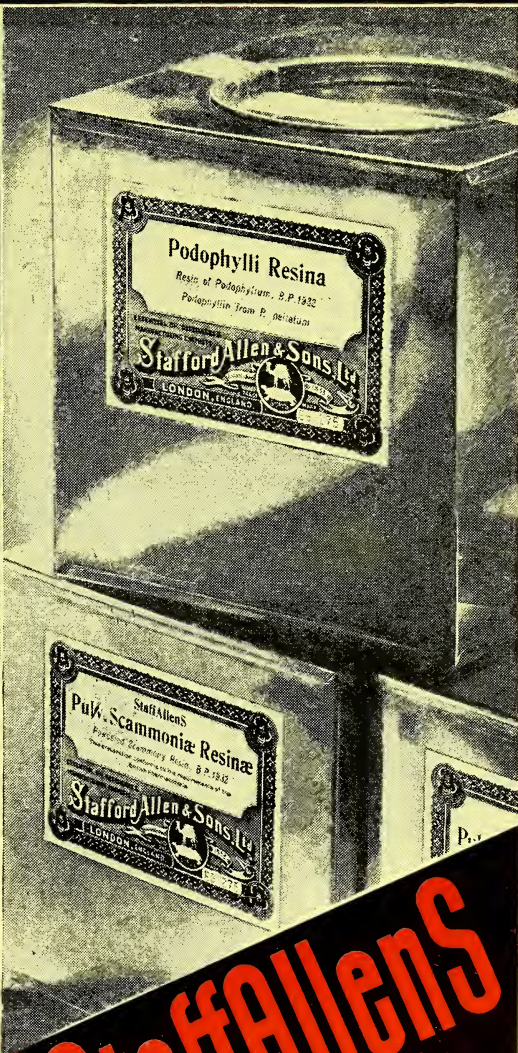
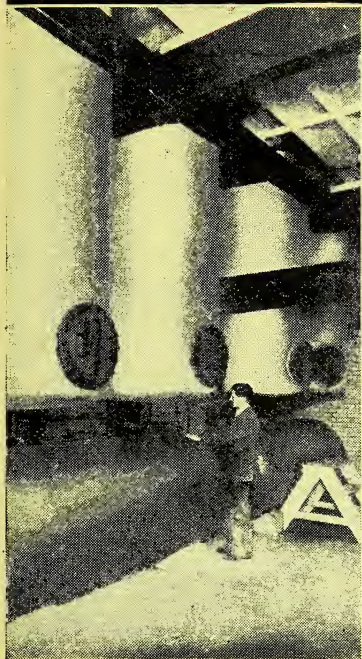
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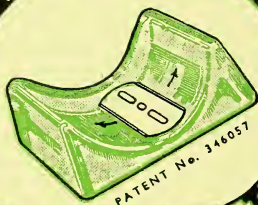
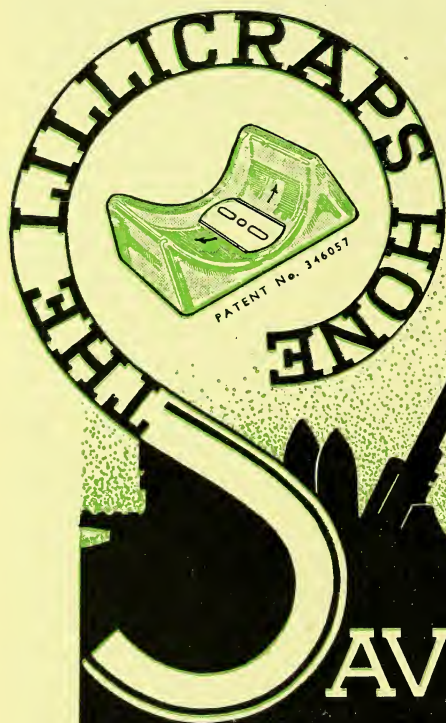
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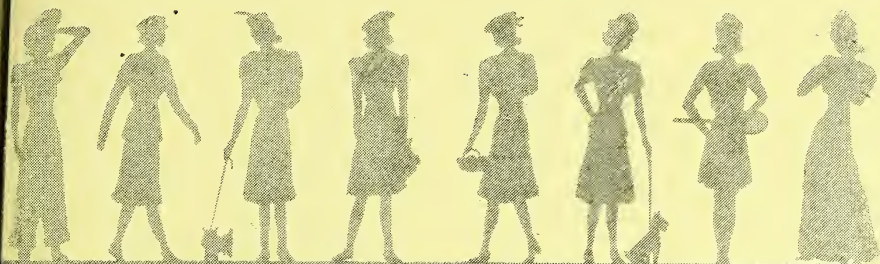
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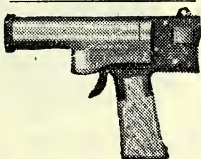
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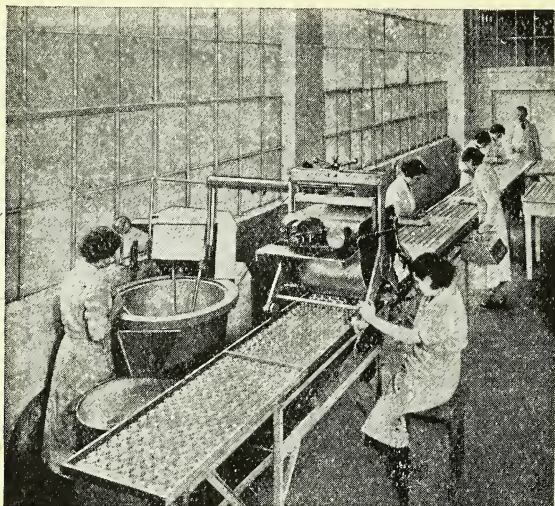
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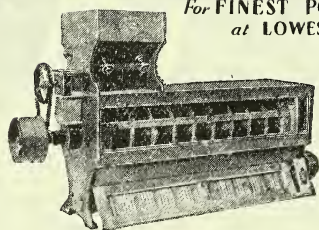
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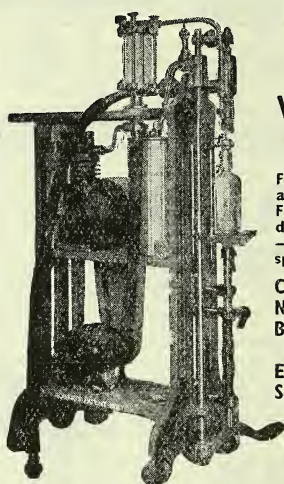
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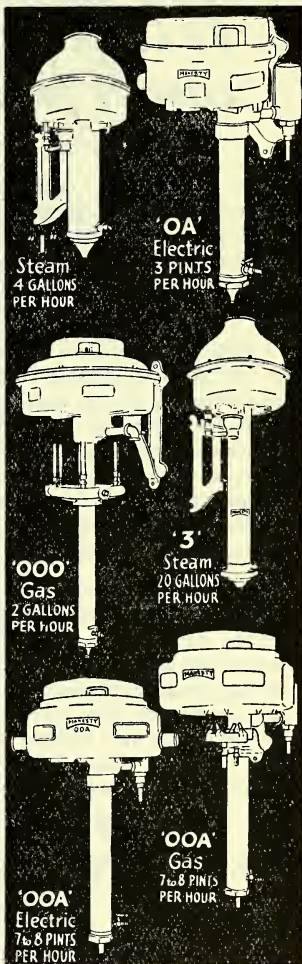
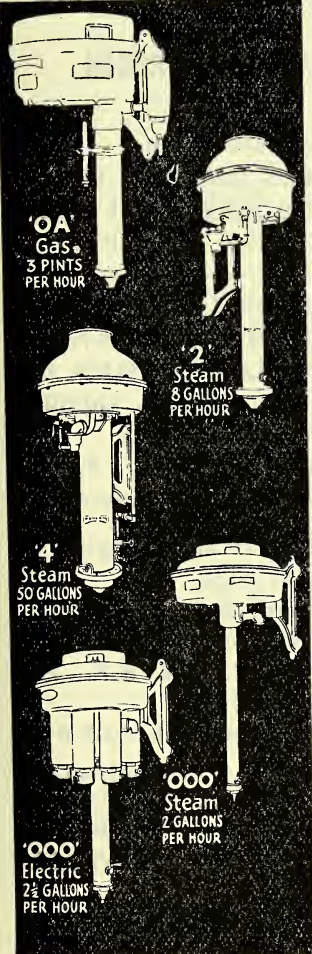
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AN IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT

The

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

DIARY & YEAR BOOK for 1942

Consequent on extra time needed for printing, delivery to subscribers, etc., press date for the 1942 edition is somewhat earlier than usual, and everything must definitely be passed for press by October 31.

Pre-war size of advertising spaces is being maintained, and it will contain the usual, as well as many new, editorial features.

Always the unique and authoritative reference book of the trade, its value is greatly enhanced in war time when owing to various causes, sources of supply may be difficult to trace. *An indication of this is the fact that advance space bookings for this edition are on a much heavier-than-usual scale.*

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Should it happen that these have not yet been forwarded, we suggest that you should give the matter very urgent attention. To save time, "copy," blocks and full details for inclusion in the Trade Directory and Buyers' Guide Sections should now be sent to

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

National War Formulary.—The Ministry of Health has issued the National War Formulary and copies will be available shortly from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Export of Metal Capsules.—The Board of Trade has made an Order, the Export of Goods (Control) (No. 35) Order, 1941 (S.R. & O., 1941, No. 1561), prohibiting, except under licence, the export of metal capsules. The Order came into force on October 10.

British Pharmacopœia.—The General Medical Council has approved names for certain substances which are now being produced, or are likely shortly to be produced, by British manufacturers, in some instances under licences granted by the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. These substances have hitherto been known under other names, which are given below together with the names now approved. The question of including these substances in the British Pharmacopœia is under consideration and, if any of them is

included, the intention is that the approved name given below will be its official title:—

<i>Approved Name</i>	<i>Other Names</i>
Amethocaine Hydrochloride	Decicaine
Menaphthone	2-methyl-1:4-naphthoquinone
Pethidine Hydrochloride	Dolantin
Soluble Phenytol	{ Epanutin; Eptoin; Sodium Diphenylhydantoinate; Solantoin; Soluble Dilantin;
Sulphacetamide	Albucid

It is hoped that the early publication of these approved names may lead to their general adoption.

Changes in Export Control.—Under a Board of Trade Order which came into force on October 14, licences will be required to export to all destinations a number of additional chemicals, drugs and vitamins, including in some cases their preparations. The existing prohibitions in respect of certain chemicals and drugs are extended

to include their preparations. The Order, Export of Goods (Control) (No. 34) Order, 1941 (S.R. & O., 1941, No. 1559), also prohibits the exportation of a number of other chemicals and drugs to certain specified destinations.

Prices of Goods Act Order.—The Prices of Goods Act, 1939 (Amendment of First Schedule), Order, 1941 (C. & D., August 30, p. 195), has now been issued (S. R. & O., 1941, No. 1535), H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. (See C. & D., August 30, p. 115.)

Sugar Confectionery Prices.—The Minister of Food has issued the Food (Sugar Confectionery) Maximum Prices Order, (S.R. & O., 1941, No. 1435), which controls the retail price of various products. These are classified and the retail prices will range from 1s. 4d. to 4s. per lb. The Order will come into force on a date to be specified.

Prices of Proprietaries.—It is proposed to include in the *C. & D. Year Book and Diary* for 1942 a revised list of prices of proprietary medicines that became de-stamped on September 2 as a result of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. Manufacturers who have not been communicated with are invited to send the following particulars to the Editor (at Bath) not later than October 24: Name of firm; name of product; sizes; price per doz. to chemist; purchase tax per doz.; inclusive retail price.

Proposed Control of Drugs and Pharmacies.—At a recent meeting of the Liaison Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union the effect of various war-time developments in relation to supplies upon the maintenance of an adequate pharmaceutical service was considered and the following recommendation was passed: "That representations should be made to the Government that as and when shortages of medicinal substances occur, immediate steps should be taken to ensure that these substances are first supplied to wholesalers and manufacturers, the bulk of whose business lies in supplying pharmacists in retail business, hospitals and doctors so as to secure that, so far as supplies are available, they are used in the essential treatment of the sick." A resolution from the Chester Branch of the Society urging that the Government should be approached in order to prevent the opening of new businesses in war-time was considered and the following recommendation was passed: "That, in view of steps which the Committee understand are being taken jointly by the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Wholesale Drug

Trade Association designed to achieve, by other means, the end which the Chester Branch has in view, no action along the lines suggested by the Chester Branch be taken at the present time." These two recommendations have since been adopted by the Council of the Society and the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union.

Inquests.—At an inquest at Walthamstow, on October 9, a verdict that death was due to hydrocyanic acid poisoning was returned on H. L. Banville, described as a pharmaceutical assistant. It was stated that deceased had taken veronal before the fatal dose of the acid.—At Hanley, recently, an inquest was held on Dorothy Hayward and a verdict was returned that death was due to drinking a quantity of lysol.

Public Pharmacists.—The eighty-fourth meeting of the council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on October 2. The treasurer's, registrar's, and secretary's reports were read and adopted. The subcommittees dealing with (1) incorporation; (2) trade union; and (3) hospital diploma, reported that they were going ahead with their investigations, and it was notified that the council had revised and approved a scale of salaries. Various correspondence on that subject is being undertaken. A visit to Guy's Hospital is being arranged for the near future.

Hull Cod Trawler's Exploit.—The Admiralty announced, on October 9, that H.M. trawler "Lady Shirley" had captured a German submarine after a spirited action. The "Lady Shirley" is one of the "Seven-seas" trawler fleet which plied from Hull to Iceland, Bear Island, and other long-distance fishing fields. She was built at Beverley, near Hull, in 1937. She was designed for deep-sea fishing and undertook regular trips from Hull before the war. In May 1940 the Admiralty took her over from the Jutland Amalgamated Trawlers, Ltd., Hull. In civilian life her speed was eleven knots and her displacement 177 tons. On fishing expeditions she normally carried a crew of eighteen, and would return to Hull with 200 tons of fresh cod and ten tons of pure cod liver oil. In the war-time action referred to, the "Lady Shirley" was on patrol when a U-boat was sighted on the surface. The U-boat immediately dived and the trawler attacked with depth charges. These forced the U-boat to the surface and she was at once engaged by the "Lady Shirley" with her 4-in. gun and machine-guns. Some of the crew of the

U-boat tried to man their gun, but they were stopped by the machine-gun fire from the trawler. The U-boat opened fire with machine-guns from the conning tower. After having been hit by several 4-in. shells, the U-boat crew held their hands above their heads and shouted that they surrendered. The "Lady Shirley" immediately ceased fire and the U-boat sank.

Ireland

Earlier Closing in Eire.—Owing mainly to shortages of stock, chemists in Eire are tending to close earlier. Eight o'clock has become the general evening closing hour, but many chemists have been closing earlier, and a movement is active in support of a general closing hour of 6.30 p.m.

Irish Drug Association.—Mr. P. F. McGrath (president) was in the chair at a meeting of the committee of the Irish Drug Association held in Dublin on September 29, when, after a discussion on various prices of drugs, it was decided to suspend temporarily the prices for citric and tartaric acids. It was announced that a course of lectures in home nursing and practical work would be held at the premises of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The course is being conducted by the Chemists' Corps of the Irish Red Cross Society. Persons who have taken the first-aid course of the St. John Ambulance Association or of the Knights of Malta are invited to attend. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. John J. Smith, M.P.S.I., 197 Tyrconnell Road, Inchicore, Dublin.

Irish Chemists' Golf.—The Irish Chemists' Golfing Society held its final outing of the season at the Elm Park Golf Club, co. Dublin, on October 5. The morning was devoted to an eighteen-hole strokes competition for prizes presented by Kodak, Ltd. The results were: 1, Mr. P. McAuliffe (14), 72; 2, Mr. J. J. Roche (17), 73; 3, Mr. F. J. Roche (8), 74. In the afternoon there was an eighteen-hole bogey contest for prizes presented by Coty, Ltd., Abbott Laboratories (England), Ltd., and Thomas Waide & Sons, Ltd. The results were: 1, Mr. B. R. Smith (6), 1 down; 2, Mr. L. W. S. Clarke (15), 2 down; 3, Mr. T. J. Lynch (6), 3 down. The Erasmic cup was won by Mr. Clarke, the Maw cup by Mr. E. MacManus, and the Irish Glass Bottle Co.'s cup by Mr. J. Smith. The "secret" prize went to Mr. A. D. Davidson. After the games were over a meeting was held at the club-house. The captain (Mr. M. Costello) said that the excellent attendances

in face of transport difficulties was evidence of members' loyalty. It was the generosity of donors of prizes that made it possible to have so many competitions. The prizes were then presented by Mr. J. J. Stafford on behalf of Messrs. Kodak, Mr. A. W. Hughes (of St. Dalmas (Ireland), Ltd.) for Messrs. Coty and the other donors.

Comments on the New "C. & D."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in its new size has been well received by pharmacists in Eire. Some of the views expressed to the *C. & D.* representative in Dublin by leading members of the profession are given below:—

MR. PATRICK C. CAHILL (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland): "I think this new compact size is an advantage, since it can be easily read while travelling to and from one's place of business. The whole production strikes me as being very creditable and attractive. I am glad to see so much good editorial matter and news despite this reduction in size. The *C. & D.* has my best wishes."

MR. FRANK J. FITZPATRICK (treasurer and past-president of the Society): "The new *C. & D.* struck me as unique. It looked to me as if the old *C. & D.* had been made up and then reduced to a miniature size photographically. In size and appearance I think it is excellent. I liked the whole turnout so well that I passed it round to my staff, and their comments were entirely favourable. For the past fifty years I have been reading the *C. & D.*, which is a pretty good record."

SIR THOMAS ROBINSON (chairman of directors, Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., and a past-president of the Pharmaceutical Society): "I think the new size is a very clever idea which I am sure will be popular with a great many pharmacists. It is pharmaceutical news concentrated and in a very presentable form. I have no doubt that, in this handy size, the *C. & D.* will be taken home by many in their pockets to be read at leisure."

MR. P. F. MCGRATH (president, Irish Drug Association): "I feel the publishers have admirably got over the serious disabilities war has imposed with regard to paper supplies. We are all inclined to be a bit conservative and at first dislike change, but I feel the *C. & D.* in this pleasing handy size will quickly win its way to favour. From the point of view of trade news and articles of interest the new issue seems to me to lack nothing that was present in the old size."

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

Undue Elaboration

The letter from the Ministry of Health to local authorities, drawing attention to their power of instituting proceedings for contraventions of Sections 8, 9 and 11 of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act (p. 50), leads to the inference that the whole system of the parallel "duty" of the Society and "power" of local authorities in this matter is an unwise elaboration on the part of the Legislature when settling the terms of the Act. It seems unlikely that pharmacists in business will experience any bullying comparable with that of the notorious dispensing tests made in 1923 at the instance of local authorities, for pharmacists are the last people in the world likely to contravene the provisions of the sections mentioned. But the issue goes deeper than that. This being essentially a question of public health, the most sensible course would have been to entrust the initiative to medical officers of health in consultation with the Ministry of Health; it is not even clear to me why the consent of the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General should be required in such cases. Assuming, however, that parallel control by the Pharmaceutical Society and by local authorities was desirable, a precedent for procedure was ready to hand in Section 25 (5) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1933, which provides that for certain purposes under Part II of that Act any of the Society's inspectors may, with the Society's consent, be appointed by local authorities as inspectors on their behalf. As the new Act makes no corresponding provision, we are left to find out whether or not a similar arrangement for the enforcement of Sections 8, 9 and 11 is permissible in law. In any case I do not envy the Society's inspectors their prospective task of keeping "a close watch on market stalls and street traders": one would have thought that their existing duties are sufficient to occupy their time.

The Retailing of Cosmetics

Putting together certain facts mentioned in your editorial articles on pages 49 and 51, one concludes that British pharmacy needs a good deal of stiffening if it is to ensure its rightful position in a civilised community. I, for one, strongly object to a published statement to the effect that "hundreds of chemists, hairdressers and 'back-parlour' manufacturers turned to the new and lucrative trade for which there was

a ready market," the trade indicated being the manufacture and sale of cosmetics. The Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union may well consider the desirability of issuing a *démenti*. Turning to the Limitation of Supplies (Toilet Preparations) Order, 1941, it appears that a chemist opening in business after the end of last month is not to be allowed even to "dispense" any of the goods covered by the Order. Having regard to the likelihood of further extensive movements of population, any prohibition of this kind seems to be not only unreasonable but an infraction of the right of a registered pharmacist to conduct his legitimate business. Possibly a test case will be necessary to settle the point. Your remark that the public are not likely to accept any alternative to their favourite brands of toilet preparations when normal times recur is in accordance with experience.

Approach and Contact

Even in these grave days, one can hardly read without a smile two consecutive paragraphs appearing in your Insurance Act Dispensing news on p. 42. In the first, a doctor at Hull "moved that a panel of local chemists . . . should be contacted to ascertain if they were still available to carry out the existing arrangements": in the second, the Kirkcaldy Insurance Committee agreed that "an approach should be made to the Town Council" on another question affecting chemists. The etymology of the verb "approach" presents it as the action of drawing near to someone or something, a proceeding suggestive of circumspection or caution. "I cannot approach her without awe," wrote Steel. In the case of so august a body as a town council this attitude is eminently desirable, and failure to observe it may involve dire consequences. But when we turn to a humble group such as a panel of dispensing chemists, a different course of action suggests itself. Here the appropriate verb is seen to be "contact," derived from "contingere," to touch together, to touch on all sides, to take hold of. In the Middle Ages contact was sometimes made by means of the formidable weapon the quarterstaff, a method not obsolete in a figurative sense even now. In the paragraph mentioned the panel was to be contacted in order to ascertain if "they" were available.

Xrayser

LEGAL REPORTS

Dangerous Drugs Act Prosecutions.—At Walsall, recently, Alfred Newton was summoned for failing to make certain entries in the Dangerous Drugs Register in respect of prescriptions. For the defence it was stated that the procedure previously followed had been done so under a misapprehension. A fine of 20s. was imposed.—At Blackpool, on October 3, Norman Thomas, variety artist, was fined 25s. for being in unlawful possession of tablets containing diamorphine.

Excessive Price for Lipstick.—At Barnstaple, recently, Morris Smith, Savoy Stores, Boutport Street, was summoned for selling lipstick at a price in excess of that permitted by the Prices of Goods Act. Defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. R. E. Balsdon, prosecuting for the Board of Trade, said the particular brand of lipstick that was the subject of the charge was being sold on August 21, 1939, at 6d., and when the purchase tax became operative the price rose to 7½d. Smith, however, sold it at 2s. 9d. It was for defendant to prove that the price at which he sold the lipstick was not unreasonable. The Board of Trade viewed the case seriously. If proved guilty Smith was liable to a fine up to £100 or three months' imprisonment, or both. The defendant had been given the opportunity to attend before the Price Regulation Committee both at Bristol and in Exeter, but he had not taken it.

Miss M. A. Bagwell, assistant manager of Woolworths Stores (Barnstaple), said that in August, 1939, the brand in question was sold at 6d., and after the purchase tax was added the price increased to 7½d.

Defendant said the goods in question were purchased in London. He had been bombed out of Plymouth and went to London to get some stock. He paid 20s. a dozen for the lipstick, and considered that he was justified in adding something to the selling price towards the expenses he incurred.

Mr. Balsdon: The wholesale price of this brand of lipstick before the war was 4d. each, and then 1½d. was added to meet the purchase tax. How much did you buy when you went to London?—Perhaps £40 worth. You state that your turnover is about £40 a week?—Yes.

The bench imposed a fine of £5 and ordered Smith to pay an advocate's fee and costs. A second charge of a like nature was preferred against Smith in respect of similar sale and a second fine of £5 was imposed.

COMPANY NEWS

CHEMRING, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £6,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in chemical, technical and pharmaceutical products. First directors not named. Solicitors: R. A. Rotherham & Co., 8 Quadrant, Coventry.

WOLFENDENS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, opticians, etc. Thomas Ratcliffe, 72 Bridge Lane, Bramhall, Cheshire, and William Wolfenden, M.P.S., Fleetwood, directors. R.O.: 10 Albert Square, Fleetwood, Lancs.

S. DAVIS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500. Objects: To carry on business as consulting, analytical, manufacturing, pharmaceutical and general chemists. Sidney Davis, M.P.S., Sisleys, Ashleworth, Gloucester, and Ernest S. Davis, M.P.S., Chesham, directors. R.O.: 50 Broad Street, Chesham, Bucks.

ELWYN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on business as beauty specialists, chiropodists, manufacturers of and dealers in toilet requisites, etc. Elsie Winter, 2 Crown Court, and Mrs. Olive Rothwell, 13 Crown Court, Crown Road, Twickenham, directors. Solicitors: Bulcraig & Davis, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

HORLICKS, LTD.—Directors' report for year ended March 31, 1941, shows a profit for the year of £217,852, against £225,424 in the previous year. Provision for taxation other than excess profits tax is £121,663, against £122,841; transfer to dividends equalisation reserve, £10,000, against nil. Dividends are maintained at 30 per cent. for the year. Balance brought forward, £20,771. The chairman's statement warns shareholders that rationing of supplies must result in diminution of turnover in the current year, and, that this, combined with higher production costs and increased standing charges, will cause a considerable contraction in net profit.

PROTECTION ORDER.—Under the Liabilities (War-time Adjustment) Act, 1941, Benjamin Thomas James, M.P.S., 7 Wellfield Road, Roath Park, Cardiff, was awarded a Protection Order on October 3.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE FROM BANKRUPTCY.—Francis James Winsor, M.P.S., 9a College Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Hearing at Carey Street, London, W.C.2, at 11 a.m. on November 4.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SNEEZING

In a nation-wide endeavour to limit the spread of infection in respiratory diseases (particularly coughs, colds and influenza) the Ministry of Health is embarking on an extensive propaganda campaign.

The campaign will include:—

ADVERTISEMENTS IN PUBLIC VEHICLES.—Small posters illustrative of the slogan "Coughs and sneezes spread diseases" are to be displayed in London buses, trolley

Underground railway platforms, factories, welfare centres, clinics of local authorities, tuberculosis dispensaries, etc., from October.

WINDOW DISPLAY.—In the National window-display scheme a three weeks' showing is scheduled for October 25 to November 15. It has been planned to demonstrate the importance of preventing the spread of infectious diseases because of the harm that can be done to war production by absenteeism. "The window has been planned to get a balance between the serious, the interesting, and the humorous."

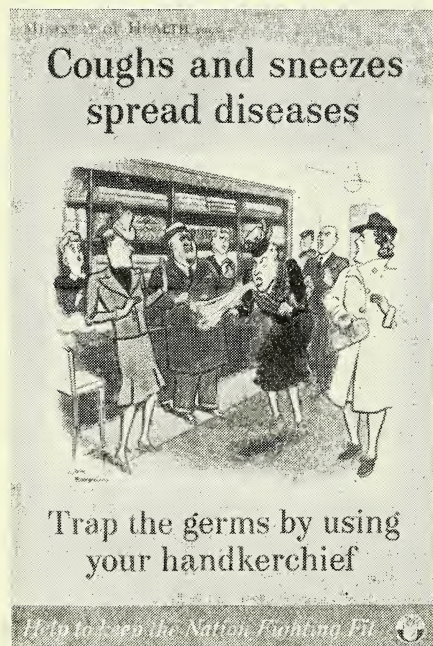
PRESS ADVERTISING.—No national or local press advertising has been specially booked, but three advertisements will appear in the "What Do I Do" series of the Ministry of Information during October, November and December.

FILMS.—A film is being produced.

BROADCASTING.—Arrangements are being made with the British Broadcasting Corporation for broadcasting talks.

Spread of Droplets by Sneezing

Knowledge of the mechanics of the dissemination of infection in droplets projected in sneezing has recently been much increased, and is the subject of a monograph by Bourdillon & Lidwell ("Lancet," September 27, p. 365). It has been earlier shown by American workers that droplets are spread by a sneeze in thousands at an initial velocity as high as 150 ft. per sec. Most of them come from the mouth. Photographs, some of which are reproduced on the opposite page, show that the droplets are projected forwards rather than downwards. Their size varies greatly. Tightly closed teeth or lips and high expiratory pressure give a fine spray. Open jaws and lips and moderated expiration give relatively few large drops. Thus a sneeze with open mouth is probably less dangerous to other people, owing to the rapid fall of large drops, as well as being safer for the subject, through the reduced pressure in nose and throat. Strings of mucus are common. In a vigorous sneeze many droplets will hit a vertical plate 3 ft. distant from and a few inches lower than the subject's mouth. A small number of large droplets reach a plate 5 ft. distant and 1-1½ ft. below the mouth. The range of danger from direct projectile infection is not less than 4 ft. but rarely exceeds 6 ft.

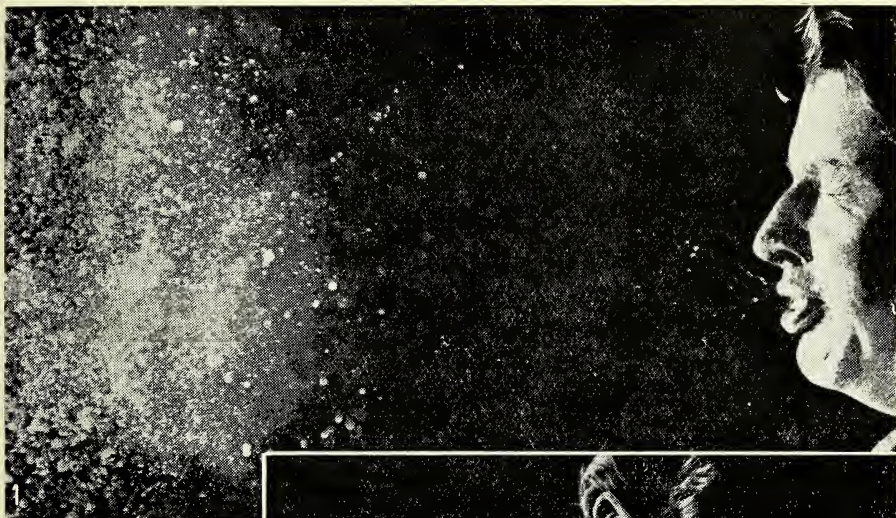


Facsimile of poster forming part of a series in the Ministry of Health campaign.

buses, trams, and as a roof card in Underground railway carriages for a period of thirteen weeks commencing in November. In the provinces the same matter will be displayed in buses, trolley buses and trams for a period of eight weeks. Other slogans adopted are "Trap the germs by using your handkerchief" and "Help to keep the nation fighting fit."

POSTER CAMPAIGN.—Bateman cartoon posters, in a series of which one example is illustrated on this page, will be on display in main-line railway stations, London

SPREAD OF DROPLETS BY SNEEZING

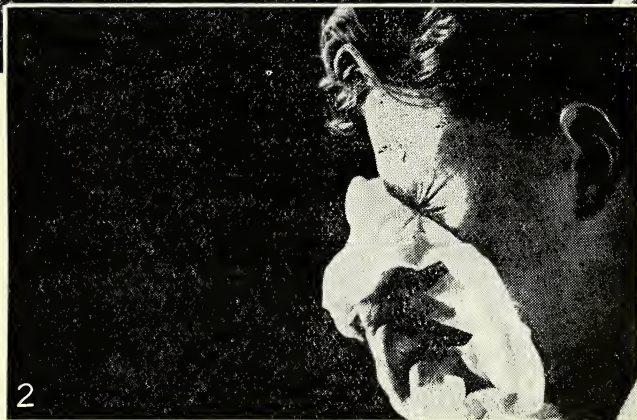


1. As a result of a careless sneeze, thousands of germ-laden droplets are shot into the air, mainly from the mouth.

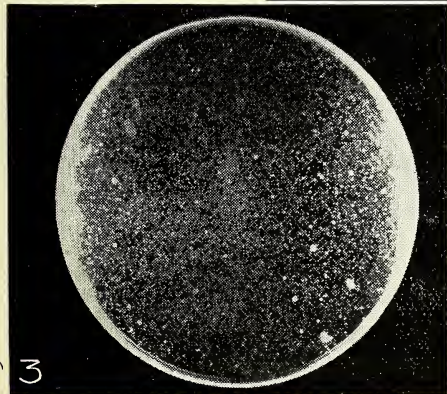
2. If the sneezer's nose is well covered with a large pocket handkerchief the droplets are effectively trapped.

3. A count of 19,000 colonies of living germs was made from a Petri dish held 3 ft. from the sneezer in illustration 1.

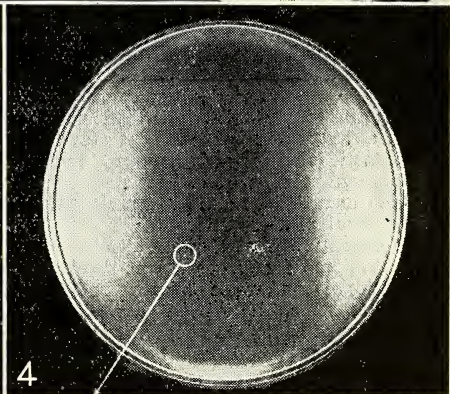
4. A Petri dish held 3 ft. from the sneezer who used a handkerchief (illustration 2) resulted in only one colony of germs developing.



2



3



4

Culture plates of 9 in. diameter were exposed on a table 5 ft. from a subject who sneezed twice. On one plate uncovered for the period from ten to thirty minutes after the sneezes no less than 493 colonies grew. A similar plate exposed for fifteen minutes in a control test without the sneezes showed only five colonies. A series of tests showed that a large number of the bacteria-carrying particles from a sneeze are small enough to remain suspended for over fifteen minutes before falling on the culture plates.

Sneezing directly into a coal or gas fire (from a short distance) is understood to ensure sterilisation of nearly all the droplets, since, owing to the chimney draught, few escape being carried into the fire or up the chimney. The careful use of a large handkerchief can be efficient. The transparent mask held in reservation for London shelter populations is described as being of "rather surprising" efficiency, and a gauze mask of good quality as being fairly efficient for a single sneeze. The hand is inefficient.

STANDARD FOR VITAMIN E

AN international standard for vitamin E has been established, and the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London, N.W.3, on behalf of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, has undertaken its supply to laboratories, institutes and research workers throughout the world.

Substance Adopted as Standard

Synthetic racemic α tocopheryl acetate ($C_{31}H_{52}O_3$) has been adopted as the international standard for vitamin E. The investigation of the chemical, physical and biological properties of this substance, its suitability for adoption as the international standard, and the manner of its application in biological assay was carried out, at the request of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, by the Vitamin E Subcommittee of the Accessory Food Factors Committee of the Lister Institute and the Medical Research Council. The subcommittee was able to enlist the co-operation of experts in fourteen laboratories in Europe and America, and, as a result, it was able to recommend the adoption of synthetic racemic α tocopheryl acetate as the international standard for vitamin E. The subcommittee further recommended that the international unit for vitamin E should be defined as the specific activity of 1 mgm. of the standard preparation (the average amount which, administered orally, prevents resorption-gestation in rats deprived of vitamin E).

In normal circumstances the results of the co-operative investigation would have been submitted for discussion at the Third International Conference on Vitamin Standardisation, which had been arranged for the autumn of 1939. On account of the war this conference could not be held. The

report and recommendations of the subcommittee have, however, been placed before those members and officers of the League of Nations' Permanent Commission on Biological Standardisation and of the International Conference on Vitamin Standardisation, who were available and accessible, and these consented to accept the responsibility of taking such decisions as would normally be accepted by a properly constituted International Conference and by the Permanent Commission. They have adopted the proposed standard.

Mode of Issue

The international standard for vitamin E is issued in the form of a solution in olive oil of which one international unit is contained in 0.1 gm. It will be supplied to directors of national control centres in those countries in which these have been established, for local distribution; also to laboratories, institutes and research workers in this country, and in those countries in which national control centres have not yet been established. Application should be made to the Department of Biological Standards at the Institute (see above).

REGISTRATION OF ALIEN OR OVERSEAS DOCTORS—A new Defence Regulation and an Order made under it by the Minister of Health and the Secretaries of State acting for Scotland and Northern Ireland provide that a foreign doctor who passed the necessary examinations for a foreign diploma, but was debarred from practice in his own country by racial legislation, may be given temporary registration in this country. An alien or overseas doctor who fulfils the other prescribed conditions may be employed in private practice.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

THE annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held in Belfast on October 6, the president (Mr. James Glendinning) in the chair. Others present were Messrs. H. F. Moore (vice-president), J. T. Nicholl (treasurer), John McGregor, Walter C. Tate, J. McClenahan, S. H. Forrest, M. H. Jeffares, J. R. Guiler, Fred Storey, Professor E. B. C. Mayrs, M.D., S. McLoughlin, Dr. S. E. A. Acheson, R. A. Simmons, Charles Abernethy, C. Boyd and J. W. Gray, J.P.

Council Members Re-elected

Messrs. John Edgar Connor, J.P., James Glendinning, Henry Francis Moore, and James McDowell, who retired by rotation, offered themselves for re-election and were returned unopposed.

Examination Analysis

THE CHAIRMAN read the following examination analysis for the year:—

	Entered	Passed	Referred	Failed
December 1940				
Preliminary				
Scientific ..	25	13	8	4
Final ..	55	37	10	6
Total.. ..	80	50	18	10
June 1941				
Preliminary				
Scientific ..	35	12	15	5
Final	36	15	11	10
Total.. ..	71	27	26	15
TOTAL FOR YEAR	151	77	44	25

The winner of the Gold Medal was John Albert McNeill, Belfast. In the Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination of the Queen's University, three candidates passed, and two passed in four subjects, in autumn 1940; and four candidates passed, two passed in four subjects, and one passed in three subjects, in summer 1941. During the year, fifty-two Licence, twenty-five Preliminary Scientific, and thirty-two Preliminary certificates were issued. Licences for the year ended December 31, 1940, were: Pharmaceutical Chemists, 496, and Registered Druggists, thirty-five.

Names on the Registers of the Society for the year ended December 31, 1940, were as follows:—Pharmaceutical Chemists, 978; Superintendents of Bodies Corporate (Ph.C.) 85; Chemists and Druggists, 7; Registered Druggists, 123; Superintendents of Bodies Corporate (R.D.), 2; Certified Assistants, 5; Apprentices, 573.

Deaths During the Year

The following are put on record in the Society's report:—*Members of the Society*, Messrs. John Adams, 253 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast; William Macartney (Grattan & Co., Corn Market, Belfast); Joseph Desmond Sheils, 66 Clonlee Drive, Belfast (killed in action); and Charles Sweeney, Hollywood, co. Down. *Associate of the Society*, Mr. Robert Stevenson, Townhall Street, Enniskillen. *Licentiate of the Society*, Mr. Thomas W. Carroll, 66 Alexandra Park Avenue, Belfast (result of enemy action).

Wishes for an early recovery were passed to Mr. Samuel Gibson, Sir Thomas McMullan, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Parker, Enniskillen.

President's Address

THE PRESIDENT said their annual meeting was taking place for the third year under war conditions and, although the position was still precarious, the cloud showed a border of silver lining. Last year at that meeting their president had paid a tribute to fellow pharmacists in England, Scotland, and Wales for their courage in adversity. During the year parts of Northern Ireland had experienced Nazi attacks and in Belfast some of the profession had suffered loss of private residences and business premises; in one sad instance loss of life had occurred. Under the initiative of the Ulster Chemists' Association a sum of £404 had been raised. That, together with £500 donated by the Pharmaceutical Council, provided a fund for immediate allocation to urgent cases of hardship. Three original members of Council were still with them, namely, Mr. Connor, Sir Thomas McMullan, and Dr. Acheson, and during the year the Council had conferred the honour of life membership on Dr. Acheson. This was on the initiative of Mr. Harry Moore (vice-president).

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.—Conditions in business continued to grow more difficult

because of the Limitation of Supplies Order, overseas conditions, and the manufacture of munitions. Although it deprived them of a modicum of profit, the absence of lipstick, rouge, compacts, etc., was not serious, but when they became unable to obtain chemicals and oils that were essential in medicine they did feel the pinch. The shortages did not seem to worry the medical profession, who continued to order such quantities as 8 oz. mag. sulph. and glycerin, 2 oz. liquid extract of liquorice, etc. The Council had been looking after the interests of the profession in trying to curtail the activities of multiple companies and what could be described as "bogus" companies.

Deputation to Home Office

One deputation had been received by the Home Office—so far without much satisfaction, but the seeds had been sown and they hoped to continue their protests till they got some redress. They felt it was unfair to licentiates who had studied and sat for most difficult examinations that companies could set up without any examination or credentials, crowding them out of business. He thought that, before granting a licence to open a pharmacy, the Home Office should in courtesy submit the name of the applicant to the Pharmaceutical Council as supreme head of pharmacy in Northern Ireland. He was indebted to individual members of the Council for the kindly way his shortcomings had been overlooked. Especially was he indebted to the secretary (Mr. Kirkpatrick) and his assistant (Miss Roulstone), both of whom had guided him through the rocks and quicksands. He was also indebted to the vice-president (Mr. Harry Moore), who acted for him when he was absent from the city, and to whose wise counsel and initiative he owed more than he could say. The Council owed a debt of gratitude to their solicitor (Mr. Malcolm Davidson) for giving his time and legal advice in their protest at the remarks of the Belfast City Coroner regarding one of their members (Mr. Boyd), at a recent inquest.

SUNDAY TRADING.—The president alluded to the loss of status that chemists are bringing about, largely due to their own conduct. "I am referring now to Sunday trading. Some go down to their shops on a Sunday ostensibly to give out medicine to people who need it. They are asked for cigarettes, matches, lipstick and powder. I think in selling those we are degrading our very honourable profession. It may be the trend of the democratic age."

Financial Statement

The treasurer presented the financial statement, which showed that an excess of expenditure over income for the year of £127 5s. 8d.

MR. STOREY, moving adoption of the report, congratulated the president on his excellent and concise address. He deprecated the fact that out of a membership of 500 they had not a larger attendance. Regarding the reference to bogus companies and the submission of names of firms starting to the Council, he asked what they could do if the procedure was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: There might be cases where there would be undeserving applicants.

Benevolent Activities

MR. STOREY then paid a tribute to the ladies of Belfast and Derry for their efforts in raising money for the Northern Ireland Benevolent Fund: he was afraid the men had not done much in that direction. For the first time for a long while the balance was on the wrong side, but that was due to grants that had been made to various funds. During the year they had had some correspondence with the trade unions in connexion with staffs in the distributing trade, and, under the arrangements, he was asked to agree to apprentices being included as workers. The matter had been brought before a Tribunal. After it had been fought out there it was definitely decided that registered apprentices were not included and would be exempt from any of the regulations.

THE PRESIDENT: The thanks of pharmacists in Northern Ireland are certainly due to you.

MR. R. A. SIMMONS supported the president's remarks and returned thanks to the Society on being restored to D.D.A. register and N.H.I. list of chemists.

DR. ACHESON referred to the new health and pensions insurance scheme to be introduced in Ulster, under which it was proposed to include persons earning up to £8 a week. This would mean a considerable reduction in the number of people who were getting private prescriptions, and also in doctors' remuneration.

There was a brief discussion on the question of Sunday and Wednesday evening openings, during which MR. FORREST said it should be possible to establish a rota system in Belfast. On the motion of MR. WALTER C. TATE, seconded by MR. J. MCGREGOR, a vote of thanks was passed to the president.

LEGAL PITFALLS FOR PHARMACISTS

MR. W. SPENCER HOWELLS (vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society) delivered an address to the Glasgow and South-western Scottish Branch of the Society on October 8, under the title "Pitfalls for Pharmacists in the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941." Mr. David Gemmell, Beith (vice-president of the Branch), was in the chair, and Mr. Howells presented Mr. James McLean with the Kinninmont prize.

Society's Protest Ignored

Parliament had seen fit, said Mr. Howells, to enact in times of world-wide chaos a statute that removes restrictions upon the distribution in Great Britain of drugs and proprietary medicines. The Council of the Society, in a dignified protest, had expressed regret that such legislation should have been introduced in time of war, but its protest had been of no avail. It was his task to outline some of the provisions of the Act, which he would do under five main headings: Amendment of Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the 1933 Act; repeal of the medicine-stamp duties; prohibition of certain advertisements; jurisdiction of the Statutory Committee; enforcement of the Act.

The Home Secretary (Mr. Herbert Morrison), in announcing, on May 1, the Government's intention to introduce amending legislation, had stated: "The strict application of the Act of 1933 . . . would, in the view of the Government, impose unreasonable restrictions on Co-operative Societies and on other multiple shop companies." After prolonged negotiations, the Society found that it could do no more than persuade the Government to provide in its amending legislation that there should be no return to pre-1933 days. Under the new Act authorised sellers were permitted to sell drugs otherwise than under the personal control of a pharmacist, if some seven conditions are observed. These were: (1) That the sale of drugs and medical and surgical appliances together do not constitute a substantial part of the business; (2) that drugs are sold in the same containers as received from the wholesalers; (3) that drugs are dispensed or compounded on the premises; (4) that prescriptions are not received at the premises, and medicines dispensed elsewhere are not distributed from the premises; (5) that no titles, emblems or descriptions reserved to pharmacists or to authorised sellers of poisons are used in connexion with the business carried on at

the premises; (6) that the business must be conducted in accordance with such other conditions as may be prescribed by the Home Secretary; and (7) that the premises are registered with the Pharmaceutical Society. The Act did not prevent co-operative societies from reorganising and running 100 per cent. drug stores, if they so desired.

Limitation of Sale of Medicines

With specific exceptions, the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, limited the sale by retail of any article recommended as a medicine to authorised persons. The Courts had yet to decide in what circumstances articles were recommended as medicines. In the speaker's opinion, details of dosage on a label constituted a recommendation.

Exempted Medicines

The sale of three classes of medicines was not restricted to authorised persons, provided that the sale was effected at a shop; vegetable drugs and mixtures of such drugs either with or without water; natural mineral waters and artificial imitations; and proprietary medicines except such as were included in the B.P. or B.P.C. and which included in their titles words constituting or forming a part of the description set out at the head of the monograph in the B.P. or B.P.C. The proprietary medicine exemption rendered the Act of little value to the pharmacist, because it provided an easy method of evading those provisions limiting the retail distribution of medicines to authorised persons. The only recommended medicines which could readily be brought within the scope of the proprietary medicine exemption were B.P. or B.P.C. substances sold as such. As medicines of the repute of these included in the B.P. or B.P.C. might be sold only by authorised persons, surely the channels of distribution of quack medicines should be similarly limited, said Mr. Howells.

Jurisdiction of Statutory Committee

The Act contained provisions empowering the Statutory Committee to deal with convictions or misconduct of persons at times when they were not registered as pharmacists, and of bodies corporate (and their staff) at times when they were not authorised sellers of poisons.

Enforcement of the Act

The Act placed a duty upon the Society to take all reasonable steps to enforce the provisions relating to the prohibition of

advertisements, and those relating to the disclosure of composition. A food and drugs authority was empowered to enforce the same provisions. The Act placed on nobody the duty of enforcing the provisions restricting distribution of medicines to authorised persons. The recognition afforded to the Society in imposing on it the duty of enforcing certain provisions of the Act might prove of indirect value to members.

Discussion on the Address

PROFESSOR J. P. TODD said that the Government was obviously trying to prevent a monopoly; even the herbalist had some value in its eyes. History had its precedents for what was happening today. In 1603 the physicians tried to prevent the apothecaries from practising and in 1841 the Society came into being because the apothecaries tried to prevent the pharmacists from prescribing, the latter getting together to protect their rights.

In reply to MR. R. WILSON, MR. HOWELLS said any grocer could sell a proprietary medicine, but could not sell any B.P. or B.P.C. preparation, as such, with a recommendation. There was difference of opinion as to what was a recommendation, but in his opinion the dosage determined it.

MR. C. CAMPBELL suggested that a dose was not a recommendation. It was not there to show how much should be taken but to prevent people taking too much.

MR. HOWELLS replied that the word "medicinal" as applied to paraffin was not a recommendation. The grocer could not sell a bottle of compound glycerin of thymol B.P.C. to be used as a mouth-wash, but he could sell the same thing labelled "Special Mouth-wash" with the formula underneath in brackets: "Glycerin of thymol, B.P.C."

MR. TAYLOR pointed out that Woolworths sold aspirin tablets and iodine, with dosage marked, and MR. W. SPENCE CULBERT reminded members that it did not matter meantime. It was in July 1942 that this section of the Act came into operation. DR. TAIT said there was no greater supporter of the Scottish attitude to the Act than Mr. Howells. They just had to accept it. They were out to protect their rights and did not intend grocers to take their place.

In response to another question by MR. CULBERT, MR. HOWELLS expressed the view that an authorised seller could not sell from a van, and in reply to MR. A. B. GILMOUR, who asked if the Society had taken any steps to define the meaning of "substantial" as applied to retail selling of drugs, MR. HOWELLS said nothing had been done but

the Council had in its mind 10 per cent. of the total business. Replying to MR. C. CAMPBELL, MR. HOWELLS stated that the herbalist was restricted to the use of dried herbs and water in making decoctions. He was not allowed to prescribe B.P. or B.P.C. preparations by special reference to the need of a particular person without disclosing the formula.

Other Matters

When the meeting was thrown open for discussion of other matters MR. TAYLOR suggested it was unfair that members of the local War Committee should also sit on the Central Committee and hear appeals from their own judgments. The two bodies should be entirely different. DR. TAIT said the local members were greatly in the minority on the Central Committee but anyone dissatisfied could appeal to the Ministry of Labour. Where deferment was granted for three months they had arranged to notify the person concerned six weeks before his time was up so that he could apply, if he wished, for further postponement. He agreed that pharmacists were not getting in the army the place they were entitled to but they were entirely governed, in this respect, by military considerations.

A member expressed the view that the Pharmaceutical Society seemed to be able to do nothing to enforce the agreement that a pharmacist joining the army should receive the rank of sergeant dispenser. The T.U.C. objected to trained men being wasted. DR. TAIT said he agreed that it was scandalous that a highly-trained pharmacist should become a foot-slogger. The authorities allowed a student to complete his course and then, when he was qualified, they put him into the Army. With regard to women being called up, Ministry of Labour officials all over the country were being told that a stream of new women pharmacists was on its way.

Proposing a vote of thanks to MR. Howells, MR. J. H. RAMSAY said the Act did not make the position of pharmacists any stronger. The market would be opened for a flood of new proprietaries which would not be sold through the channels of the retail chemist's shop.

COMING EVENTS.—A meeting of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union will be held at the Imperial Hotel, Temple Street, at 3 p.m., when Mr. G. A. Mallinson will speak on "Limitation of Supplies, Purchase Tax and other War-time Problems."

NON-STERILE COTTON WOOLS

IN view of evidence that cotton wools and cellulose tissues, as ordinarily sold, are capable of being infected with spore-bearing anaerobes, including *B. tetani*, a Tetanus Committee was set up in 1939 by the Royal Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists to investigate the possibility that cases of puerperal tetanus might arise from the use of vulval pads composed of these materials. The Committee has recently published its report.

Location of the Infection

In its investigations the Committee examined samples obtained from various sources and the results confirmed previous findings that brown cotton wool is usually infected with anaerobic bacteria, including *B. tetani*; that white cotton wool, though less heavily infected, is seldom free from spore-bearing anaerobes, often including *B. tetani*; and that cellulose tissue and the raw material from which it is manufactured are both moderately infected with similar organisms. The infection of brown cotton wool, as the Committee points out, is easily understood, for it has undergone no chemical treatment since it left the field upon which it was grown. However, in the process of manufacture into white wool it is both boiled with a strong alkali and bleached with an oxidising agent, and the treatment might be expected to destroy the bacteria and their spores. Nevertheless the finished product is often heavily infected. Tests, carried out at all stages in the process of manufacture of white cotton wool for surgical purposes, proved that, both under commercial conditions and in the laboratory, the bleaching process completely sterilises initially infected wool. After the next process, however, which consists of drying by blowing with hot air, the material was found to be heavily re-infected with anaerobic organisms. While there may be few organisms in the air used for drying, the material forms such an efficient filter that, by the time the wool is dry, it may have become quite heavily infected. In two out of three instances in which virulence tests were performed, the organism present in the cotton wool was found to be of a virulent type.

"The Committee feels bound to conclude that there is nothing improbable in the suggestion that cotton wools and cellulose tissue dressings are a potential source of surgical and puerperal tetanus."

Re-sterilisation

The most logical method of dealing with re-infection of the material, the Committee suggests, would be to devise some effective change in the manufacturing process, but if the practical difficulties in the way of filtering large volumes of air involves too great practical difficulties, the only alternative becomes efficient re-sterilisation of the dried material before it is sold. Until non-infected cotton wool is commercially available, the necessity is urged for the consumer himself to sterilise it before use for surgical purposes, and nothing less than a rigid technique rigidly applied suffices. The current practice of sterilisation of dressings in hospital was therefore investigated by the Committee, with particular reference to its efficiency in destroying spore-bearing anaerobes. It was found, while the technique for sterilising dressings was likely to be effective in destroying pyogenic organisms, in some instances insufficient attention to detail probably renders the process ineffective against spore-bearing organisms. Few instances were found in which unsuitable sterilising equipment was being used.

But the destruction of the spore-bearing organisms calls for prolonged exposure to higher temperatures in a moist atmosphere, and there were cases, amongst the hospitals investigated, in which these requirements were not always met. The Committee concluded that improvements in existing sterilisation practice are likely to come, not so much from improvements in the apparatus used, as from more rigid supervision of all the steps involved in the process.

NEW OINTMENT BASE

SULPHATED, hydrogenated castor oil is suggested by Fiero ("Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," practical pharmacy edition, II, 5, 218) as an ointment base where a hydrophilic preparation is desired. This compound has a body and colour similar to wool fat and is soluble in water; it softens at 30° C. and melts at 41.5° C. It has a pH of 6, which is approximately the pH of the skin, and can be incorporated readily with many substances not soluble or suspended easily in other bases. The product may be incorporated with aqueous, alcoholic, glycerin, glycol and liquid paraffin solutions as well as such other bases as soft paraffin, fats, spermaceti and wax.

TRADE NOTES

VIMALTOL.—The normal seasonal demand for accessory vitamin foods to build up resistance to winter ailments will probably be heavier than usual this year, owing to the fact that many people may feel that they need to supplement their dietary in this respect. Reference was recently made to this product in the *C. & D.* and we learn that A. Wander, Ltd., have commenced a national advertising campaign to introduce "Vimaltol" to the public.

PRICE CHANGE.—James Osborne, 24 St. John Street, Ashbourne, announce that their mixture for epilepsy will in future be known as Osborne's Mixture. Retail prices are given in the advertisement pages and wholesale terms will be forwarded on application to the above address.



OPTABS EYE-LOTION TABLETS.—Southern Agencies, 61 Pinner Court, Pinner, Middlesex, the distributors of Optabs, give some details of the composition of this product on another page of this issue, where there are also to be found particulars of a bonus offer. There is display material available for this proprietary which is, moreover, a chemist's friends line.

Business Changes

MR. W. E. BROWN, M.P.S., has acquired the branch business of Mr. W. R. Parsons, M.P.S., at 240 Chichester Road, Portsmouth.

MR. RODERICK MACKINTOSH ROBERTSON, M.P.S., is closing his business at 712 Gallowgate, Glasgow. He has signed a trust deed in favour of Mr. John D. Kelly, Glasgow.

LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, LTD.
—The offices of this company, to which accounts and correspondence should be addressed, are now at 24 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Alterations to Protected List.—*Cephos, Ltd.* Correction: Cephos powder and tablets; Quantity terms to all retail traders, including chemists, should read as follows: Discount of 10 per cent. on orders value 50s. and upwards, or 12½ per cent. on parcels of £5 and over.

J. E. Ellis, Ltd., Daisy powders, box of seven, 11½d., 8s. 6d. doz., tax 1s. 5d. doz., inclusive retail price 1s. 1d.; box of twenty, 2s. 8d., 23s. doz., tax 3s. 10d. doz., i.r.p. 3s.; cards of twenty-four, 3s. 7d., 28s. 6d. doz., tax 4s. 9d. doz., i.r.p. 4s.; single powders, 2d. each; Daisy tablets, 3d., 2s. 1d. doz., tax 4½d. doz., i.r.p. 3½d.; 6d., 4s. 3d. doz., tax 8½d. doz., i.r.p. 7d.; 1s. 2½d., 10s. doz., tax 1s. 8d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 4d.

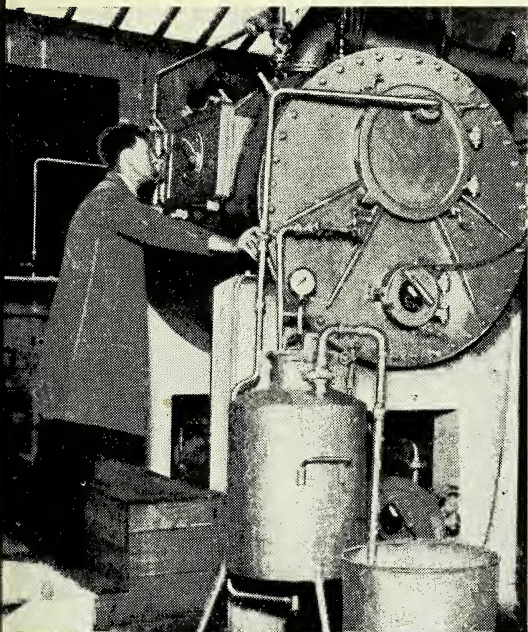
Potter & Clarke, Ltd., Potter's asthma pills, 11d., 8s. doz., tax 1s. 4d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 0½d.; 2s. 3d., 21s. doz., tax 3s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 2s. 6½d.; Potter's catarrh pastilles, 1s., 8s. doz., tax 1s. 4d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 1½d.; Carter's cough remover, 1s., 7s. doz., tax 1s. 2d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 1d.; 2s. 6d., 21s. doz., tax 3s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 2s. 0½d.; Hedakene, fifteen powders, 1s., 8s. doz., tax 1s. 4d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 1½d.; thirty-six powders, 2s. 3d., 19s. doz., tax 3s. 2d. doz., i.r.p. 2s. 6d.; loose powders, 1d. each, 8s. gross, tax 1s. 4d. gross, i.r.p. 1½d. each; Buchanan's Skin Clear, 1s., 7s. doz., tax 1s. 2d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 1d.

Reade Bros. & Co., Ltd., Express powders and tablets, eight powders or sixteen tablets, 1s. 1½d., 9s. 3d. doz., tax 1s. 6½d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 3d.; twenty-two powders, 2s. 8d., 24s. 3d., tax 4s. 0½d. doz., i.r.p. 3s.; forty-five powders (broken bulk), 48s. 6d. doz., tax 8s. 1d. doz.; 112 powders, 120s. doz., tax 20s. doz.; single powders 2d. each. Parcels value £2 10s. less 10 per cent.

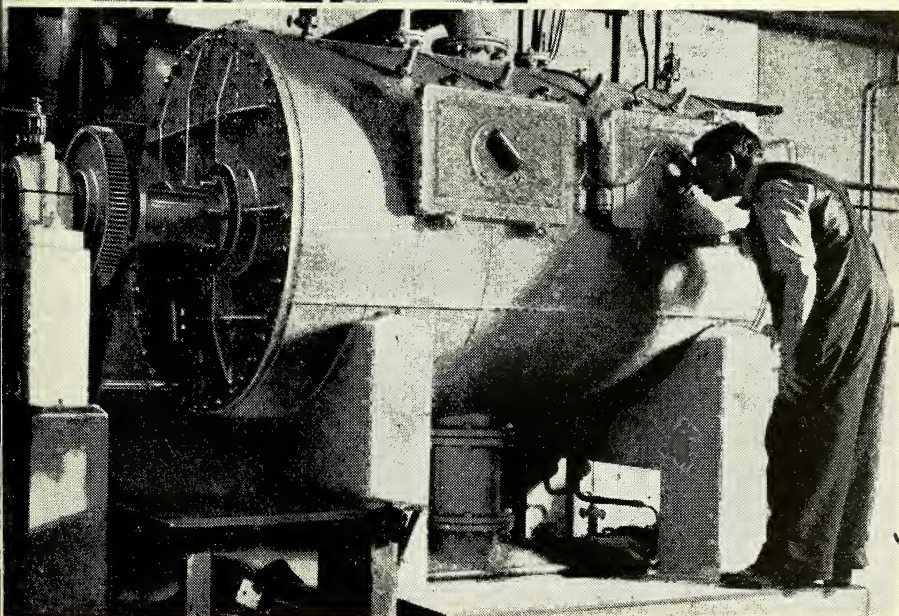
Deletions.—*Breeze's, Ltd.*, Randall's skin ointment and Golden plaster; Royal Devonshire essence rennet; Royal Japanese dance compo; new dustless floor gloss.

Chatelain Jubolitoires, Gyraldose tablets and Noctyl; *Continental Laboratories, Ltd.*, Serenol; *Chesbrough Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Vaseline eucalyptol; *Giant Oxie Co., Ltd.*, Oxien brand porous plasters; *Innerclean* (Agents: *Brooks & Warburton, Ltd.*) (temporary withdrawal); *Loffhouse & Salmer, Ltd.*, Ball-room floor polish; *Eugene MacSweeney's* preparations.

MODERN GLAND DESICCATING PLANT



THE illustrations show one of the latest types of plant used for desiccating glands and animal substances. This has recently been installed in the factory of Gedeon Richter (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.W.5. The glands are first minced and mixed with water, then homogenised in a colloidal mill. The resulting cream is fed into the tank seen in the bottom right-hand corner of the top picture. It is then pumped by vacuum into the steam-jacketed oven and splashed on to revolving steam-heated rollers, driven by the gearing seen in the lower picture. One complete revolution of the rollers dries the cream and the residue is scraped off with knives and drops into the base of the oven and is collected. The desiccated substance is slowly agitated by revolving a shaft. The desiccator can be used for all glands except pituitary, pancreas and parathyroid.



PERSONALITIES

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER C. J. V. BELLAMY, Ph.C. (Mayor of Oxford), has been elected Worshipful Master of the Annesley Lodge, a position which he occupied a few years ago.

MR. J. REED, M.P.S., secretary of the West Ham and Eastern District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, is now out of hospital, after seven weeks, having undergone a major operation, and is making good progress to complete recovery.

MR. BERTRAM EDWARDS, managing director of Splendor, Ltd., Nottingham, and J. G. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., rubber manufacturers, Dalton, was installed as Worshipful Master of the Pax Magna Lodge, No. 3916, of Nottinghamshire on October 6.

MR. H. G. PATTISON, M.P.S., 38 Corn Market, Derby, who has consented to be the Mayor of Derby for the coming municipal year, is the owner of the well-known business of Hart & Co., chemists, Corn Market, which was founded about 1830 by Mr. Edward Hart and passed to his son, Mr. C. D. Hart, in 1852. Mr. Pattison, who is a native of Shrewsbury, became an assistant to Mr. C. D. Hart in 1896 and acquired the business six years later. The Mayor-elect was made an alderman in 1940.

COUNCILLOR J. A. JOHNSTONE, M.P.S. (Reynolds & Johnstone, chemists, Wallingford), who has been a member of the local town council for some years, has been selected as mayor for the coming year. Mr. Johnstone was apprenticed to Mr. E. H. Judge, chemist and druggist, Bourne, Lincs, and qualified in 1905. In 1913 he entered into partnership with Mr. Reynolds at Wallingford, and became sole proprietor of the business in 1930. Mr. Johnstone is a Governor of the Wallingford Grammar School, and W.M. of the St. Hilda Lodge of Freemasons. He is president of the local Bowling Club and a Berks County Player, and was for some time chairman of the Wallingford Chamber of Trade. Mr. Johnstone has four sons, two of whom are qualified chemists, and another is a prisoner of war in Germany.

BIRTHS

McINTOSH.—At Elgin, on October 2, Lillian (née Ferguson), the wife of Donald McIntosh, M.P.S., Elgin, of a son.

MILLAR.—At the Forbes Fraser Hospital, Bath, on October 5, Josephine, the wife of J. D. Millar, M.P.S., of Bristol and 90 Wickham Road, Park Langley, of a son.

MARRIAGES

FORD—SMITH.—At 7 St. Bernard's Row, Edinburgh, on October 3, John Ford, 4 Belford Place, Edinburgh, to Catherine Janet Smith, M.P.S., 7 St. Bernard's Row.

SKINNER—CAIRNS.—At Stirling recently, John J. Skinner, son of Mr. John Skinner, M.P.S., 12 Barnton Street, Stirling, to Mollie B. Cairns, Stirling.

DEATHS

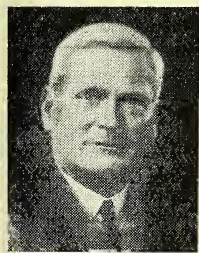
BURROUGH.—On October 8, Mr. Fredk. Burrough, senior director of James Burrough, Ltd., distillers, Lambeth, London, S.E.11.

BUTCHERS.—On October 7, Mr. C. L. Butchers, registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, editor of the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" and an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Butchers' work in Australia on behalf of retail pharmacy is well known in this country, particularly the prominent part he took in the recent investigations regarding chain stores. He visited this country in 1924 for the meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Federation and in 1933 he spoke to the British Pharmaceutical Conference delegates on the occasion of the presentation of the presidential chair.

CRAWFORD.—At Cottesloe, Perth, Western Australia, on September 26, Mr. George Whyte Crawford, M.P.S., and late of the Medical Hall, Singapore. After qualifying in 1901, Mr. Crawford accepted a post as assistant chemist in The Dispensary, Singapore. In 1906 he was appointed manager of The Pharmacy, Singapore, and in 1916, when The Pharmacy bought the business of Medical Hall, Mr. Crawford became a partner. This business was formed into a private limited company in 1920 with a capital of £150,000, and seven years later Mr. Crawford acquired the entire capital. In 1925 a new establishment under the title of Grafton Laboratories was opened to look after the manufacturing and other activities carried on, including many agency lines. When Mr. Crawford first went to Singapore there was no poison law and no control in any way of chemists or the practice of pharmacy. In 1905, he was appointed by the Straits Government a member of a committee to draw up a poisons ordinance. In 1933 he was appointed a member of the newly-constituted Pharmacy Board, and helped to

draw up the Pharmacy Ordinance. Among his other activities he became a founder member of the Straits Settlements Pharmaceutical Association, on which he served for several years as honorary secretary, and during which period he secured for members of the Association the concession to manufacture pharmacopoeial preparations from duty-free alcohol. In 1935 Mr. Crawford was president of the Association, which office he resigned on coming home on furlough in 1936. He also lectured on pharmacy and *materia medica* for fifteen years, from 1909 to 1924, in the King Edward VII College of Medicine.

DURBIN.—In Surbiton Hospital, On October 10, Alderman Herbert Samuel Durbin, Ph.C., aged sixty-four.



Alderman H. S. Durbin

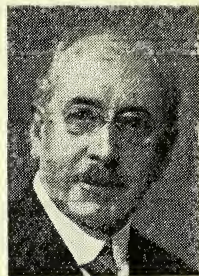
Alderman Durbin, who had businesses in Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, Wimbledon, Putney, Croydon and Ealing, qualified in 1898, and passed the Major in the following year. After two years' partnership with his brother in Wandsworth he started in business on his own account in Surbiton and gradually extended his activities. For some years he was secretary of the Thames Valley District Pharmacists' Association, and in 1929 became president, a position he occupied for two years. He entered municipal life in 1920 as a member for the Surbiton Urban District Council, and held the office of chairman for three years. On the incorporation of Surbiton as a Borough in 1936, Alderman Durbin was the Charter Mayor. A memorial service will be held at the Methodist Church, Surbiton Hill, Surbiton, on October 17, at 3 p.m.

WILD.—At Buxton, recently, Professor Robert Briggs Wild, M.D., aged seventy-nine. Professor Wild had been a member of the Committee for the Revision of the Pharmacopoeia since 1914. He had occupied a prominent position at Manchester University for many years, being Dean of the Medical Faculty, and pro-Vice-Chancellor for a time, and for some years representing the University on the General Medical Council.

MITCHELL.—At his residence, "Fairry Villa," Ballsbridge, Dublin, on October

5, Dr. James Armstrong Mitchell, L.R.C.S.I. Dr. Mitchell was managing director of Hamilton Long & Co., and also one of the Directors of Butler's Medical Halls, Dublin. Since 1922 Dr. Mitchell had been a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and had actually been returned for a further three years' term of office on the day following his death. A man of fine scholarly attainments, with a wide knowledge of both medicine and

pharmacy, he represented the Pharmaceutical Society on the Eire Government's Therapeutics Committee for a long period. His keen interest in pharmacy extended to the business, as well as the purely ethical side, and for two periods—1912–13 and 1923–24—he filled the office of president to the Dublin and Provincial



Dr. J. A. Mitchell

Retail Drug Association, which the Irish Drug Association has now succeeded. In the Councils of Irish pharmacy no man was more widely respected for his courtesy and integrity. He was a man of the friendliest and kindest of dispositions whose demise will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends in the Irish pharmaceutical world. In addition to being a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Dr. Mitchell was a licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall, Dublin. The funeral took place on October 8 at Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin. Among those who attended were:

Messrs. P. C. Cahill, F. J. Fitzpatrick, Sir T. Robinson, M. J. Parkes, J. Duggan, and J. J. Kerr (representing the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland); Messrs. P. F. McGrath, F. X. Meagher, and B. R. Smith (representing the Irish Drug Association); Messrs. A. B. Watson, Thomas Gheoghegan, M. J. White, T. R. Bourke, E. Tanner, R. J. Hardy, J. Courtney, and W. Shaw (representing Hamilton Long & Co.). Messrs. F. J. Roche and E. D. Attwooll represented Butler's Medical Halls. Others present included Messrs. W. R. Such (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), I. C. Dawson (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), T. Lyon Jones, H. C. Bryson, T. H. Jones, Alex. Duffin, G. A. Swann, W. B. Groves, W. Bannister Lynch, C. H. Fielding (Parke, Davis & Co.), T. Ruddock, A. J. Patterson, H. V. O'Neill, T. W. Corcoran, E. H. Douglas, L. H. Kirwan, G. Langley, A. H. Draper, R. E. Sutton, W. C. Gaw and Miss Lorna Thompson.



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PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

Young Persons in Chain Stores.—The ethics of attracting young persons into the chain stores from trades of national value by the offer of high wages was raised on October 9 by Lieutenant Butcher, who asked the Minister of Labour what steps he was taking to prevent such transfer.

Mr. Bevin: I was not aware of this, and I should be grateful for details.

Winter Closing Hours.—The Home Secretary was asked by Mr. Evelyn Walkden on October 9 whether he proposed to review or vary the regulations for the early closing of shops during the winter months; and whether he had sought agreement with the employers' and workpeople's representatives as to the best possible solution of the problem. He replied that, after consultation with representatives of shopkeepers and shop assistants, it had been decided to make a Defence Regulation, similar to that which operated last winter, providing that from the first Sunday in November to the first Sunday in March the general closing hours for shops should be 6 p.m. and on the late night 7.30 p.m. The Regulation would enable local authorities, after consultation with the persons concerned, to vary these hours locally, subject to certain limits. In addition, in certain special areas where for the purpose of easing transport difficulties it was desirable that shoppers and shop assistants should travel home before the peak traffic hour, power had been taken to make special local arrangements for the earlier closing of shops, excluding food shops.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

for RETAILER — WHOLESALER — MANUFACTURER

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Official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland and of other Chemists' Societies in the Empire

VOL. CXXXVI OCTOBER 18, 1941 NO. 3219

NOTICE

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this paper or described in its editorial columns should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

A Revolutionary Outlook

THE announcement that the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee is considering whether to apply for an Order to prevent staffs transferring from one shop to another without permission of the Committee will have come as a shock to most chemists, while the implications, if such a restriction did come into force, may not only influence present trading conditions, but also exert marked changes in post-war developments. Concurrently with the "stand-still" of staff it will presumably become compulsory for a pharmacist to be moved from one area to another if a pharmacy were unable to function owing to lack of a qualified person on the premises.

Such "freezing" of staff would create a whole host of problems, and one of the first to be dealt with would be wages, which would have to be made uniform over wide areas. The initial basis for these would no doubt be that suggested recently by the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees, as follows: Branch managers (including relief managers), £6 in London and £5 15s. in the provinces, plus 2s. 6d. for each additional £10 of weekly trade or part thereof

above £80; apprentices, first year, 25s. in London and 20s. in the provinces; second year, 30s. and 25s.; third year, 35s. and 30s.; qualified assistants (including qualified relief assistants): First year after qualifying, £4 15s. in London and £4 10s. in provinces; second year, £5 2s. 6d. and £4 17s. 6d.; third year, £5 10s. and £5 5s.; unqualified assistants in drug departments (after apprenticeship) including relief assistants, first year after apprenticeship, £2 10s. in London and £2 5s. in the provinces, graded up to £4 5s. and £4 in sixth year. It cannot be said that the scale is unduly high for professional work, but any discussion of wages at once raises other questions, *inter alia*, whether employees in pharmacy are sufficiently organised to negotiate and whether the business can pay the wages under conditions likely to prevail in the immediate future. In regard to the former it is obvious that the sooner a fully representative organisation of employees is in being the better. The Pharmaceutical Society has made its position plain but the attitude it has taken up is debatable.

Unprofitable N.H.I. Work

Chemists' claims to recognition and the reason for their reservation from military service are that they carry out dispensing and the sale of drugs and medicines. Can those services pay such rates of wages as those mentioned above? The answer is that there will be no alternative, and chemists will be compelled to charge more for the services they render. The least profitable of these is National Health Insurance dispensing—work undertaken on behalf of the Government—and if, as appears not unlikely, chemists' business will become increasingly restricted to purposes for which they pass a qualifying examination, there would seem to be an undeniable claim for better remuneration for N.H.I. work.

Assuming the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee secures the Order foreshadowed, what is to happen in the case of an unsatisfactory employer or employee? Supposing the employer establishes a case for dismissal, or, vice versa, the employee finds himself and his employer temperamentally unsuited to one another, can the

one be sure of obtaining another qualified person, or the other be certain he will not be evacuated from, say, the North to the South of England? Moreover in matters of dispute cases might arise in which both the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee and the Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society would be called in to judge the same delinquent for the same offence.

War-time is not the ideal period to wrestle with these problems, though some temporising may be necessary until peace arrives, but these matters should provide a welcome jumping-off ground for the Pharmaceutical Society's Planning Committee, which itself seems "frozen" at present, judging by the president's remarks at Leeds recently.

The Small Trader

ON Tuesday, October 7, the present plight and future conditions of small traders was raised by Mr. De la Bère (*C. & D.*, October 18, p. 41). The President of the Board of Trade was asked if he would introduce regulations or legislation "to prevent shops and stores throughout the country selling articles during the war period that they had not sold previous to the outbreak of the war." While admitting the matter was important and that action was desirable, Sir Andrew Duncan, in replying, could only refer the questioner to the Retail Trade Committee, which, he said, had the matter under active consideration. The scope of the subject raised goes very much further than the sixpenny stores, which were referred to in the Parliamentary question.

Encroachment

On account of the number of their emporiums up and down the country and by reason of the fact that a substantial proportion of the cheap manufactured goods they vended prior to the war were imported and cannot now be obtained, the chain stores are undoubtedly prominent offenders in encroaching on the legitimate business of a wide range of retail trades. In a much smaller way, individually, the same complaint can be made about thousands of little retail shops of all types.

With supplies of the goods they sold in normal times stopped altogether or very much restricted, these traders have commenced selling an assortment of goods which have not even a remote connexion with their proper trade. To add to the problem, not a few of these sidelines are "black market" goods. The windows of many confectioners' shops today look very much more like drug stores and the number of shops that normally sold women's clothes that are now making a prominent display of toilet and hygiene goods, cosmetics, perfumes, etc., is daily increasing. Where do they get their supplies? Inquiries indicate that it is not only the manufacturers and wholesale distributors who are the cause of this war-time spread of retail distribution points.

Practical Limitation

It is not practical to classify retail trades with clear-cut lists of goods they should be permitted to sell; there are far too many border-line cases. As a war-time measure, however, it is to be hoped that the Retail Trade Committee will recommend to the Board of Trade that the President should issue an Order regulating retail distribution by limiting all traders' activities to the classes of goods they dealt in prior to the outbreak of hostilities. In cases where shops had been opened since September 1939, the types of goods now being sold should be strictly limited to the class of trade indicated to the public by the shopkeeper. Further, the opening of retail premises in any class of goods should in future be prohibited except under licence from the Board of Trade, and such permits should be granted only in exceptional instances, as, for instance, in a district where there had been a sudden and substantial increase in population. Where a shopkeeper had been bombed out of business he should, of course, be allowed to open other premises in the same area.

Cotton Wool as Germ Carrier

CONSIDERABLE importance attaches to the recently published findings of a Committee set up by the Royal Society of Obstetricians

and Gynaecologists (see p. 77). Because suspicion in certain cases of puerperal tetanus fell on vulval pads as a probable transmitter of infection, a Tetanus Committee was set up in 1939 to investigate the sterility of various absorbent materials. The findings were, in brief, that white cotton wools and cellulose tissues frequently contain spore-bearing organisms when they reach the user, although at one stage of manufacture they are completely sterile. Unbleached cotton wool was found to be almost invariably infected. By a process of elimination, the re-infection of the material was located at the stage of drying the bleached wool by means of hot air.

Potential Source of Infection

It has not been suggested that there is any certainty that the cases of tetanus were caused by anaerobes in the particular dressings and it is acknowledged that puerperal tetanus is "an extremely rare disease." But, the Committee states, "the rarity of the disease is no justification for tolerating the use of dressings which we know to be potentially a source of infection. The meticulous care that is insisted upon during the preparation of catgut for surgical purposes and the stringency of the tests that are demanded before it can be supplied to the public are counteracted so long as infected cotton wool and cellulose dressings are sold for surgical purposes with complete indifference to their possible content of *B. tetani*." The Committee also came to the conclusion "that a complacent attitude in this matter is not justifiable, and it recommends that cotton wools and other materials should not be used for medical and surgical purposes unless they have been efficiently sterilised. The responsibility for this sterilisation ought, it would seem, to rest with the manufacturer who markets the material."

The suggestion that cotton wools are sold for surgical purposes with complete indifference to their sterility, and that cotton wool manufacturers have shirked their responsibilities, are grotesque to anyone who has taken notice of the science sessions of the British Pharmaceutical Conferences of recent years. These go to prove that the leading manufacturers are in the very fore-

front in the study of sterilisation technique, and certainly far in advance of the average hospital routine, as the Committee's report itself discloses. In this connexion it is worth recalling that in 1937 Savage (*C. & D.*, 1937, II, 159) described the drums used in hospitals for sterilisation as "hindrances to the effective penetration of heat." But the problem is by no means simple, especially when large outputs are involved. We have no doubt that the various manufacturers affected by the Committee's report will henceforward devote as much attention to the elimination of *B. tetani* as they have previously given to the destruction of pyogenic bacteria. But even if it were possible for manufacturers to guarantee the sterility of their products against all organisms at the moment of sale, it seems unlikely that the time will ever arrive when re-sterilisation at the moment of use will become invariably unnecessary.

Fraudulent Food Substitutes

The warning recently issued by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, advising manufacturers of fraudulent food substitutes to get out of business quickly, has been followed by the announcement of an Order to make it illegal, on and after October 27, to manufacture food substitutes except under licence and also prohibiting the sale of any unlicensed food substitute after November 10. The Order will define food substitute as any preparation or product offered or purporting to be capable of being used as a substitute for any food. Applications for licences should be made to the Minister of Food, Substitute Restriction Control, Westfield, Colwyn Bay.

The shortage of certain products has caused various firms to exercise their ingenuity and take advantage of the public need, and among the articles which have been of special interest to the drug trade are lemon substitute and sugar substitute. Prosecutions have shown that the former could not reasonably have fulfilled the functions of a lemon in many instances, except that the product was an acid flavouring, while a recent law case involving a sugar substitute showed that the product was 0.043 per cent. soluble saccharin in

wheat flour. Many of the flavouring substitutes would no doubt have escaped the attention of the authorities had they been properly labelled, and there is no intention on the part of the authorities to stop invention and ingenuity. As Lord Woolton said, "reputable people doing a reputable job in producing food substitutes need have nothing to fear." But he warned retailers that he was not in the least interested in the fact that they have stocked these things and that waste will be involved if they do not sell them. His view was that there has already been waste in the production of such useless things.

Mercury Control Eased

WHEN the Control of Mercury (No. 6) Order came into operation on May 3 (*C. & D.*, May 10, p. 289), the effect was to fix maximum selling prices for the metal and to prohibit buying and selling at above the values indicated in the Order. The maximum selling prices mentioned in the Order ranged from £48 per bottle of 76 lb. for eleven bottles and over, up to 13s. 4d.

per lb. for quantities of less than 14 lb. While the prices for bulk supplies remain unchanged, the Ministry of Supply, by means of the Control of Mercury (No. 7) Order (*C. & D.*, October 11, p. 33), has now removed price control from sales of mercury of 7 lb. and under. The new Order is presumably intended to enable the smaller re-sellers of the metal to obtain a price sufficient to cover the extra costs of re-sale in small quantities. Under the old Order, a small re-seller could not exceed the maximum price laid down in the Order for 14-lb. lots, irrespective of whether he sold in 1-lb. or 2-lb. lots, or in any other small quantity. Prices for quantities of 7 lb. and under, though not now fixed by order, are regulated by the appropriate clause in the Prices of Goods Act, which clearly defines that a seller must not make a profit on any transaction in any class of goods in excess of that which he made in the immediate pre-war period. The Central Price Regulation Committee has pointed out that sellers, retail or wholesale, are not permitted to take into account when calculating prices their cost of replacement.

A CENTENARY RECORD

THE publication by the Pharmaceutical Society of a handsomely produced volume commemorating its centenary rounds off the celebration that took place in London on April 15. The book, which is printed on art paper and stamped on the front cover with the arms of the Society, is being supplied at 8s. 6d. post free from 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, the net profit to be allotted to the Society's War Aid Fund.

Had anything of the kind been called for in 1841, it is easy to imagine the solemnity that would have characterised the production in that age of heavy furniture and "stove-pipe" hats. In the volume before us a very different conception has been adopted, and with happy results. The actual report of the centenary celebration occupies only sixteen of its eighty-four pages. It is preceded by a brief historical sketch entitled "A Century of Service," which takes the form of an exposition of the aims laid down in the Charter and shows them in course of fulfilment. After the report comes the text of Mr. H. N.

Linstead's play "Jacob Bell and Some Others," an imaginative reconstruction presented with great success as part of the celebration on April 15.

Among other appropriately chosen contents may be mentioned Jacob Bell's entertaining account of breakages during his apprenticeship, with a page and a half in facsimile. In a more serious vein are two monographs by Daniel Hanbury, one of them from the *C. & D. Almanac* for 1870. (On another page the historical account of the Society specially contributed to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of April 12 this year is commended.) An autobiographical "note" by Henry Deane, president of the Society in 1853-55 and first president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, presents a striking picture of pharmacy in the early Victorian period; and numerous illustrations enhance the attractiveness of the book. A few small slips (one on p. 14 and another on p. 64, for instance) do not materially detract from the enjoyment that all classes of readers will find in this excellent record.

A.B.C.M. ANNUAL MEETING

THE twenty-fifth annual general meeting of members of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers was held in London on October 9. The chairman (Mr. R. Duncalfe) presided and in the course of his speech said: It is a matter of some pride to us that so many past and present members of Council are filling key positions in the government service. We miss them at our debates but they serve to cement our long-standing relationship with Government Departments. The supply of man-power required to maintain essential production has become a problem of increasing stringency during the year under review, and whilst steering clear of those questions of wages and conditions of service which under our constitution are outside our province, we have maintained close touch with the Association of Chemical Employers and the Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association in regard to those aspects of man-power supply which affect production; we collaborated with the chairman of the Chemical Control Board in the arrangements which led to the establishment of the Chemical Industry Labour Supply Scheme.

The chemical industry was the first industry to have its own labour supply scheme within the framework of the Essential Work Order and the regional committees have commenced their work.

A serious responsibility rests upon the industry to see that essential production is maintained with minimum man-power. An important avenue of approach to this problem is by substitution of women in jobs for which normally men have been considered indispensable; it is hoped to issue, at an early date, a memorandum on this subject which will, we trust, prove useful not only to our own members, but also to the whole of the chemical and allied industries. Arising out of the policy of the Government in regard to concentration of industry, a detailed inquiry on production in the chemical industry led your Council to accept the general view of members that, having regard to present conditions and apart from a few special cases, there was

no unnecessary duplication in this respect, and this view was communicated to the chairman of the Chemical Control Board.

I referred a year ago to our efficient and loyal staff, and I shall only add that their devotion to our affairs over the past difficult year has been fully maintained. For myself, I would desire to express to them, and particularly to Mr. Drake and Mr. Holden, my personal gratitude and appreciation.

Industrial Reconstruction

Perhaps you will forgive me if in leaving the chair I attempt to take a look forward along the road; there will be many bends in that road and the future must remain largely obscure under the fog of war. I am confident that the Association can do and will continue to do much in its own sphere to further the national effort until victory is won, but it is perhaps at that point that we must be most intensely alive and be ready with our loins girded for the task of reconstruction; the nation will then call urgently for leadership, imagination and experience in the industrial sphere, and I feel that the chemical industry will be



Mr. C. F. Merriam

called upon to play a leading part; even now it is not too soon to plan ahead and prepare ourselves for the task. The A.B.C.M., which is in effect a group association, is worthy of close study in relation to post-war development; personally I believe that in its constitution it provides for the central co-ordination of a large number of sectional groups, autonomous in their own spheres; it is a suitable medium through which the Government can with confidence convey its broad policy and which will provide the machinery for its implementation; it might well evolve a separate Council for the planned export effort which must be so much a feature of the post-war period, and which to be successful must always be based on a planned economy at home.

The chairman's speech was received with applause and a vote of thanks for the services he had rendered the Association was carried with acclamation.

ANNUAL REPORT

WAR ACTIVITIES.—The Association has continued to work in the closest contact with the Government Departments concerned with the control, supply and use of chemical products and with the Departments operating the import and export licensing procedure. More and more branches of Ministries interested in products involving chemicals have taken advantage of the impartial technical knowledge and advice readily offered by the Association. The scheme for the concentration of industry was first imposed by the Board of Trade on a small number of industries. The Council decided in March to await further details as the scheme progressed in other industries, and in July decided to refer the matter to the groups for consideration so as to be in a position to answer any inquiry at short notice from the Board of Trade. The replies from members showed that apart from a few special cases there was no unnecessary duplication of manufacture, having regard to the necessity for some dispersal under present conditions.

Fine Chemical Industry

Directly or indirectly, even such a widely diversified field as that of fine chemicals has become very largely influenced by control and other restrictions, and the scope for initiative measures by this section of the Association has been correspondingly reduced. While this has considerably reduced the activities of Group B as such, its members' individual activities have at the same time increased, and it is gratifying to find especially favourable comparison made separately and spontaneously, in the Government Departments and among traders, between the position in this and the last war in respect of fine chemicals. All fine chemicals are now subject to import licence and the limited range of chemicals which are granted licences—many understandably in short supply as distinct from not being made here—is an authoritative confirmation of the extent to which the industry is meeting its obligations as a key industry. Experience of the scheme of the Advisory Research Council of the Chemical Society, under which University, etc. workers are available to make fine chemicals which are required in limited quantities and which are not made by the industry, leads to the same conclusion. The supply of laboratory chemicals has been a matter of some concern to the manufacturers and dealers and

to the Ministry of Supply, not so much because of acute shortage but to the end of ensuring that essential requirements were not jeopardised by unrestricted purchasing all round. The Association, with the scientific bodies representative of the consuming laboratories, is therefore co-operating with the Ministry of Supply in the formulation of an appropriate scheme of supervision.

Man-power and Production

One of the first questions considered by the Joint Committee on man-power and production was the migration of labour attracted by higher wages. The Government introduced the idea of restrictions on employers and workers engaged on essential work by the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, and the Chairman of the Chemical Control Board was able to secure recognition of the chemical industry as an essential industry. From this, with the co-operation of the Unions, a "ring-fence" scheme was gradually developed for the control in the national interest of the labour force required by the industry, through Regional Committees composed of employers and Unions under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Labour Divisional Controller for the area. The Association, and the Association of Chemical Employees, together with Trade Associations covering other sections of the industry was asked by the Chemical Control Board to take part in these discussions, with the result that the Essential Work Order was applied to the chemical industry and the majority of members of the Association have been scheduled.

Officers for 1942

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—*President*, Mr. R. Duncalfe; *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. E. F. Armstrong, Dr. F. H. Carr, Sir Christopher Clayton, Mr. E. V. Evans, Mr. C. A. Hill, Sir David Milne-Watson, Bt., Mr. R. G. Perry, Mr. E. Wallace; *Chairman*: Mr. C. F. Merriam; *Vice-Chairman*: Dr. P. C. C. Isherwood; *Council*: Mr. F. W. Bain, Mr. T. R. G. Bennett, Mr. T. H. Board, Mr. G. E. Howard, Mr. H. Jephcott, Mr. W. F. Lutyens, Mr. L. P. O'Brien, Mr. J. H. Oliver, Mr. D. J. W. Orr, Mr. A. E. Peak, Mr. F. M. Roberts, Mr. K. H. Wilson, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock; *Honorary Treasurer*: Mr. C. E. Carey; *Joint Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Managers*: Mr. R. M. Drake and Mr. A. J. Holden.

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, October 15

ALTHOUGH quiet conditions continue in most markets, a rather more lively interest has been taken in some commodities. The problem of replacements has been rendered much less acute in certain items by the fair arrivals that have taken place. Prices generally are keeping firm, and one or two advances are recorded. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS have been in good demand, though supplies of certain products remain difficult. BARBITONE and its sodium salt are extremely firm at the values recorded last week. There is no improvement in the supply position of BENZOIC ACID. Makers of CITRATES announce a small advance in prices. GUAIACOLS remain in keen demand, but values are unchanged. Supplies of PHENACETIN are poor, and dealers are firm in their views. There are no changes in the Convention prices for SACCHARIN or SANTONIN. Demand for SULPHANILAMIDE has been well maintained. As noted last week, small supplies of British-made THEOBROMINE are now available, and the new scale of prices is given. VANILLIN is steady at the recent advance.

Crude Drugs

The general demand for these commodities is quiet, but dealers report a moderate amount of business from the home consuming trades. The few price movements that have occurred during the week have been in an upward direction. The market for AGAR has changed little, and buyers of unrestricted Kobe at the high prices now being asked are few. ANTIMONY is steady at the increased price recorded last week. Some parcels of BENZOIN are expected to arrive, as it is believed that freight has been allocated to this commodity. It is understood that import licences for BUCHU are being refused; prices consequently tend firmer. A good inquiry persists for Japanese CAMPHOR, but in the absence of supplies no business is possible. Some varieties of CHILLIES show an advance on the week. CLOVES is firm, with spot values of Zanzibar at the higher level recorded last week. Official maximum prices for COCOA BUTTER and DESICCATED COCONUT are unchanged. Rather quieter conditions are reported for

COLOCYNTH, with buyers apparently not keen to pay the high prices now being asked. Some fair arrivals of Portuguese ERGOT are noted. IPECACUANHA has been rather quieter during the week, but all prices are maintained. As noted last week, sales of MERCURY of 7 lb. and under are now free from official control (see p. 86). Demand for RHUBARB continues on a reduced scale, but sound material is not too plentiful on spot. RUBBER remains steady but quiet. The forward position of SENEGA remains obscure, and depends on import licences being granted. TRAGACANTH is quiet, with no important changes in prices.

Essential Oils

Business in these markets has proceeded on a moderate scale with the majority of orders for limited spot quantities. Quoted values are generally keeping steady. Supplies of ALMOND remain severely restricted, and no quotations are being made. There appears to be little ANISE (STAR) on spot, and prices are again higher. Spot values of BOIS DE ROSE are firmer. American CEDARWOOD is reported scarce at origin with the result that higher prices are being asked in London. CINNAMON LEAF is firmer on spot. CITRONELLA remains steady at last week's prices. English-distilled CLOVE is at the advance recorded last week. There are no changes in the official prices for GROUNDNUT or LINSEED. LEMONGRASS is firm, with values unaltered. British-made synthetic MUSTARD remains in fair supply. Firmer conditions obtain in the forward market for PATCHOULI. Demand for Chinese PEPPERMINT continues good, but spot stocks are very limited. Mysore SANDALWOOD is unchanged. American SPEARMINT is inclined to be dearer on spot.

Exchange Rates on London

There were again no alterations in foreign exchange quotations during the week. The following were Bank of England fixed rates at the opening on October 15: New York, 4.03 dollars; Montreal, 4.45 dollars; Lisbon, 100 escudos; Java, 7.60 florins; Buenos Aires, 17.02 paper pesos; Zurich, 17.35 francs; Stockholm, 16.90 kroner. The Shanghai rate is 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ s.d., and the Madrid rate is 40.50 pesetas (official) and 46.55 (voluntary).

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

AMIDOPYRINE.—Dealers' prices are in the region of 33s. to 35s. per lb.

BARBITONE.—Quotations are unchanged, but the market continues firm. Prices are at about 33s. to 36s. per lb. **SODIUM BARBITONE.**—About 35s. to 38s. 6d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE.—Supplies are not plentiful. Quotations remain at about last weeks' figure of 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. for p.f.c.

BENZOIC ACID.—There is no improvement in the supply position, and makers' prices remain nominal at around 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity. **SODIUM BENZOATE.**—Makers' prices are nominal at about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' prices per lb. for the two leading salts are as follows: **CARBONATE.**—1 cwt., 8s. 4d.; 28 lb., 8s. 7d.; 8 lb., 10s.; 4 lb., 10s. 9d.; under 4 lb., 11s. 3d. **SUBNITRATE.**—1 cwt., 7s. 3d.; 28 lb., 7s. 6d.; 8 lb., 8s. 8d.; 4 lb., 9s. 5d.; under 4 lb., 9s. 11d. As noted last week, prices of subgallate have been slightly increased (see *C. & D.*, October 11, p. 58).

CITRATES.—Prices have been advanced as follows:—

POTASSIUM, B.P. Quantity	In containers of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb.	s. d. 3 5	—	—	—	—
4-7 lb.	3 4	3 2½	—	—	—
7-14 lb.	3 3	3 1½	3 0½	—	—
14-28 lb.	3 2	3 0½	2 11½	2 11½	—
28 lb.-1 cwt.	3 1	2 11½	2 ½	2 10½	2 10

SODIUM, B.P., one penny lb. below, and **IRON AND AMMONIUM (SCALES), B.P.**, threepence per lb. above corresponding prices for **POTASSIUM, B.P.** Prices net. All packages charged extra. It is a condition of sale that buyers undertake not to re-sell at prices below the values given. 28-lb. tins charged 2s. each.

ETHERS (METHYLATED).—Makers quote the following prices per lb. for winchester quarts: 0-750, 1s. 5½d.; 0-735, 1s. 5¾d.; 0-730, 1s. 5¾d.; 0-725, 1s. 7¾d.; 0-725 (triply rectified), 2s. 0½d.; 0-720, 1s. 8¾d.; 0-717, 2s. 2¾d.; 0-720 B.P. (not for anaesthesia), 1s. 10d. Larger quantities are at lower prices.

GLYCERIN.—Prices for small quantities would be as follows: 1-cwt. drum, 81s. per cwt.; 56-lb. tin, 89s.; 28-lb. tin, 92s.; 14-lb. tin, 95s. per cwt. All prices subject to discount of 2½ per cent. for cash in twenty-eight days.

GUAIACOLS.—A good demand has been received, and prices are unchanged as follows: **CARBONATE AND CRYSTALS** are each worth about 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb. It is understood that, although stocks of **LIQUID** are short, some supplies are available from dealers.

HEXAMINE.—Not a lot of interest is being shown. Dealers quote free-running crystals at about 2s. 3d. per lb., and other grades at lower prices.

MERCURIALS.—Official prices are unchanged. For scale for quantities up to two cwt., see *C. & D.*, October 11, p. 59.

MORPHINE.—Makers' prices are steady: **ALKALOID, TARTRATE and MECONATE:** ½ oz., 43s. 3d.; 1 oz., 40s. 9d.; 2 oz., 39s. 3d.; 3 oz., 38s. 6d.; 4 oz., 38s. 3d. per oz. **ACETATE HYDROCHLORIDE and SULPHATE:** ½ oz., 36s. 3d.; 1 oz., 33s. 9d.; 2 oz., 32s. 3d.; 3 oz., 31s. 6d.; 4 oz., 31s. 3d. **DIACETYLMORPHINE, PURE:** ½ oz., 52s.; 1 oz., 49s. 6d.; 2 oz., 48s.; 3 oz., 47s. 3d.; 4 oz., 47s. **DIACETYLMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE:** ½ oz., 43s. 3d.; 1 oz., 40s. 9d.; 2 oz., 39s. 3d.; 3 oz., 38s. 6d.; 4 oz., 38s. 3d. **ETHYLMORPHINE, PURE:** ½ oz., 48s. 3d.; 1 oz., 45s. 9d.; 2 oz., 44s. 3d.; 3 oz., 43s. 6d.; 4 oz., 43s. 3d. **ETHYLMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE:** ½ oz., 39s. 3d.; 1 oz., 37s. 3d.; 2 oz., 35s. 9d.; 3 oz., 35s.; 4 oz., 34s. 9d. **CODEINE ALKALOID:** ½ oz., 43s. 3d.; 1 oz., 40s. 9d.; 2 oz., 39s. 3d.; 3 oz., 38s. 6d.; 4 oz., 38s. 3d. **CODEINE PHOSPHATE:** ½ oz., 36s. 3d.; 1 oz., 33s. 9d.; 2 oz., 32s. 3d.; 3 oz., 31s. 6d.; 4 oz., 31s. 3d. per oz.

PHENACETIN.—Supplies are poor, and dealers' prices are firm at about 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. Makers' prices are unchanged.

PHENAZONE.—Firm and unchanged. Dealers' prices range between 19s. and 23s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Makers' scale of prices is steady: Less than 7 lb., 4s. 2d.; 7 lb., 4s. 1d.; 14 lb., 4s.; 28 lb., 3s. 11d.; one cwt., 3s. 10d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Makers' prices are steady, as follows:—

B.P.	Per lb.	Technical	Per cwt.
	s. d.		s. d.
From 1 cwt.	1 8½	One-cwt. drums: From 1 cwt.	154 6
" 3 cwt.	1 8	" 3 cwt.	150 0
		" 5 cwt.	147 6
		" 1 ton	145 0
		" 4 tons	142 6
		Five-cwt. drums: From 5 cwt.	145 0
		" 1 ton	142 6
		" 4 tons	140 3

Net, delivered nearest railway station in Great Britain, drums extra and returnable. No guarantee of delivery of either quality is given, and orders are only booked for invoicing at price ruling at date of dispatch.

SACCHARIN.—No change is notified in the Convention price of 98s. 4d. per lb. for 550 material; neither wholesale nor retail prices are officially controlled.

SALOL.—Dealers' prices remain firm at about 8s. 6d. to 10s. per lb., according to quantity.

SANTONIN.—The following are the prices for the home trade: 15 kilos and over, £46 10s.; not less than 10 kilos, £47 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, £48 5s.; less than 5 kilos, £50 per kilo, delivered free in the United Kingdom; 1-kilo packages free.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—Demand has been well maintained, and values are firm at around 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

THEOBROMINE.—As noted last week, British-made theobromine is now in small supply at the following prices:—

Compound	1 cwt. to 5 cwt.	56 lb. to 1 cwt.	28 lb. to 56 lb.	Lesser quantities
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Alkaloid . . .	32 6	34 0	35 6	37 0
Sodium benzoate	20 6	22 0	23 6	25 0
Sodium salicylate	21 4	22 10	24 4	25 10
Calcium salicylate	30 0	31 6	33 0	34 6

VANILLIN.—Makers' prices are steady at the recent advance: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 20s. per lb.; one cwt., 20s. 3d.; 56 lb., 20s. 6d.; less than 56 lb., 20s. 9d., carriage paid in U.K. Tins in cases returnable.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE ROOT.—A steady small demand has continued. Indian root is quoted on spot at about 1s. 7d. per lb., ex store.

AGAR.—Demand continues fairly steady for unrestricted Kobe No. 1, with a few buyers at 32s. per lb. Some supplies for medical use are still available at about 23s. per lb. For bacteriological use the price would be about 16s. to 17s. per lb.

ALOES.—The Cape variety is quoted at in the region of 55s. per cwt. on spot. There are no offers of Curaçao.

ANTIMONY.—Steady at the increased price recorded last week. English regulus, £120 per ton, delivered, for minimum 99 per cent.

BALSAMS.—*Tolu* remains steady and in good inquiry with spot values at about 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. *Copaiba*, B.P., remains in poor supply, with spot prices at the slightly higher level of about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. noted last week. *Canada* is steady at 7s. 6d. per lb., and *Peru* at about 7s. 9d. per lb., duty paid, ex store U.K.

BENZOIN.—Inquiry has been fair, with rather more business than of late. Spot prices remain at between £7 and £8 10s. per cwt., ex store, with some free almondy at about £23 per cwt. Some further parcels are expected, as it is understood that freight has been allocated to this commodity.

BISMUTH METAL.—Steady business is being done at the unchanged price of one dollar 25 cents per lb. for minimum 5-cwt. lots.

BUCHU.—It is understood that these leaves are no longer obtainable on spot. Further importation is unlikely.

CAMPHOR.—Inquiry persists for Japanese, but spot stocks, except for a few odd parcels in outside hands, appear to be exhausted. Some Chinese crude is offered at 6s. per lb., and some synthetic at 7s. per lb. It is understood that inquiries sent to the United States for synthetic brought back the reply that supplies for some considerable time ahead have been contracted

for. English refined, steady as follows: Flowers, one cwt., 7s.; 28 lb., 7s. 3d.; less than 28 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4-oz.: one cwt., 7s. 6d.; 28 lb., 7s. 9d.; less than 28 lb., 8s. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—Chinese, in small supply on spot, would be worth around 7s. 6d. per lb. Russian is not available.

CARDAMOMS.—Quiet, with prices unchanged. Spot, Aleppy greens, 5s. 3d. per lb.; Bombay seed, 5s. 6d.; Mangalore seed, 5s. 3d.; shipment, Aleppy greens, 4s. per lb., c.i.f.; Bombay seed, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached A, 5s. 3d., c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached B, 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Although demand has been good, only a small business has been done. Zanzibar, spot, 175s. per cwt.; Mombasa, 175s., sellers; Sierra Leone shows an advance on last week's value to 175s. and Sudan to the same figure, duty paid.

CLOVES.—Remains firm, with Zanzibar valued on the spot at 2s. 4d. per lb. Madagascar in bond remains unquoted.

COLCHICUM.—Business has been of small importance, but values are steady. Spot, Indian, about 3s. per lb., ex store.

COLOCYNTH.—Rather quieter, with buyers apparently not willing to pay the high prices asked. Fine white pulp, spot, about 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.

DAMIANA LEAVES.—Spot stocks are exhausted and quotations are nominal. Further supplies, which would normally become available towards the end of the year, will depend on the granting of import licences and the availability of freight.

DERRIS ROOT.—Firm, with supplies increasingly difficult to find. Spot prices would be about as follows: Root testing 4-5 per cent. rotenone, about 1s. 4d. per lb.; lower-testing material, about 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; ether-extract, 15-9 per cent.; tested, about 1s. 1d. per lb.; and 17-9 per cent., about 1s. 2d. per lb.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—Some leaves of Portuguese origin are reported available on spot at about 140s. per cwt., ex store.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Quotations for re-boiled are unchanged at about £30 per cwt., but higher prices would be wanted for finer grades.

ERGOT.—Some fair arrivals of Portuguese are reported. Demand is not keen, and prices are at the levels recorded last week. Portuguese, spot, about 8s. per lb.; shipment, between 6s. 3d. and 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

GAMBOGE.—Spot continues in difficult supply, with prices nominal at around £30 to £35 per cwt. There are no shipment offers.

GINGER.—Firm. West African, spot, 170s. per cwt., value; afloat, 155s., c.i.f. Cochín, unwashed, spot, 175s.; afloat, 155s., c.i.f. Jamaica, spot, unquoted.

GUM ACACIA.—The spot price of unrestricted Kordofan cleaned sorts remains at about 225s. per cwt., nominal; shipment, about 73s. per cwt., c.i.f.

HONEY.—First-hand, wholesale and retail prices for imported honey and maximum retail prices for home-produced honey are fixed by Ministry of Food Order. For full scale of prices, see *C. & D.*, August 30, p. 119.

HYDRASTIS.—Spot supplies of tested root appear to be exhausted. Untested would be worth about 21s. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—Demand is rather quieter. Fair arrivals are reported, and some pressure to sell has been insufficient to cause any reduction in prices. Matto Grosso, spot, about 17s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, in the region of 15s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Minas, spot, about 12s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, about 10s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Current prices for *EXT. IPECAC.* 119. are as follows: B.P., 1932, under three winchester quarts, 26s. per lb.; three winchester quarts and under six winchester quarts, 25s. 6d.; six winchester quarts and under twelve winchester quarts, 25s.; twelve winchester quarts and over, 24s. 6d. per lb. B.P., 1914, under three winchester quarts, 24s. per lb.; three winchester quarts and under six winchester quarts, 23s. 6d.; six winchester quarts and under twelve winchester quarts, 23s.; twelve winchester quarts and over, 22s. 6d. per lb., all prices net.

JABORANDI.—In small demand, with values steady. Dealers quote about 85s. to 87s. 6d. per cwt. for spot supplies.

LOBELIA HERB.—Spot supplies are difficult to locate and would be worth, if available, approximately 3s. per lb.

MENTHOL.—A good demand continues for the Chinese product, with business passing at between 50s. and 52s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity and seller. Prices from China remain at about 42s. per lb., c.i.f., with business reported done at this figure. Some odd cases of Japanese are still available on spot at about 53s. 6d. per lb.

MERCURY.—As noted last week, sales of mercury of 7 lb. and under are now free of price control. Sales of over 7 lb. will continue under control as formerly. Official prices range between £48 and £48 15s. per bottle of 76 lb., ex warehouse London.

ORANGE PEEL.—Fine-cut Maltese may be available on spot at approximately 5s. 6d. per lb. Bitter quarters, in small supply on spot, would be worth about 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.

PEPPERS.—Maximum spot price of whole black Lampung unpicked is 5d. per lb., in bond; whole white Muntok unpicked, 8d. per lb., in bond. For full scale of maximum prices, see *C. & D.*, September 6, p. 129.

PIMENTO.—Quiet and unchanged. Spot, 2s. 1d. per lb.; sellers, shipment, new-crop, October–November, 145s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PYRETHRUM.—Dealers' spot prices for Kenya flowers are unchanged at about 175s. to 185s. per cwt., ex store. It is understood that prices to importers of large quantities would be at appropriately lower prices.

QUASSIA CHIPS.—Dealers' spot prices for

small supplies remain at approximately 50s. per cwt., ex store.

QUILLAIA BARK.—In short supply, with prices firm. Dealers would require about 140s. per cwt. on spot.

RHUBARB.—Business has been on a rather better scale, but good sound material is not plentiful. Rough-round would be worth about 6s. to 6s. 6d. per lb. on spot; wormy to slightly wormy, about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; rough-coat flat high-dried, about 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb.; some rough-round affloat is offered at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., according to seller. Shensi, spot, about 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb., spot.

RUBBER.—Steady but quiet. Official quotations for standard ribbed smoked sheet are as follows: Spot, 13¹/₁₆d., buyers; 13¹/₁₆d., sellers; shipment, October, November, December, 13¹/₁₆d., buyers; 13¹/₁₆d., sellers; January–March, 13¹/₁₆d. buyers; 13¹/₁₆d., sellers.

SARSAPARILLA.—Spot quotations for fair red Jamaican are in the region of 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Turkish, spot, nominal at 165s., duty paid. CANARY.—Nothing available on spot. CARAWAY.—Dutch, spot, nominal at 320s., duty paid. CORIANDER.—Morocco, spot, nominal at 175s., duty paid; Indian, 170s., duty free. CUMIN.—Malta, spot, 160s., duty free; Indian, 155s., duty free. DILL.—Indian, spot, 95s., duty free, nominal. FENNEL.—Indian, spot, 87s. 6d., duty free, ex store Liverpool. FENUGREEK.—Indian, spot, 60s., duty free. MUSTARD.—English, 110s. to 122s. 6d., according to quality.

SENNA.—Firm and unchanged. Tinnevely, spot, supply small, No. 1 leaves, 10d. per lb.; No. 2 leaves, 6³/₄d.; No. 3 leaves, 5d. per lb. Hand-picked Tinnevely pods, if available, about 1s. 6d. per lb.; manufacturing pods, 9d. to 10d. per lb. Alexandrian hand-picked pods, a few small lots available at 4s. to 7s. 6d. per lb.; manufacturing quality, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.

SHELLAC.—Steady. Standard TN orange, spot, 167s. 6d. per cwt., sellers; fine orange, 175s. to 120s. quoted; pure button, 195s. per cwt., quoted. Shipment, TN, 155s., sellers, c.i.f.

According to the annual report for 1939–1940 of the India Government Trade Commissioner in New York, India remains the only important source of supply of shellac, though the amount imported into the United States varies with economic conditions. During 1939, such imports increased markedly by comparison with those of 1938. Though the outbreak of war greatly stimulated importation of this commodity, a tendency to increase had set in even before the war. The upward trend continued during the first quarter of 1940, when imports of lac, crude, seed, etc., from India amounted to over 6,000,000 lb. Imports of unbleached shellac amounted to over 9,500,000 lb. Imports from non-Indian sources, and of bleached shellac, completely ceased.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Spot supplies are small, but values are unaltered. Grinding quality, spot, about 1s. 3d. per lb.; wired bundles, between 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per lb.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES.—Inquiry is fairly good, with values steady. Indian, spot, about 105s. per cwt.

TONKA BEANS.—Fair frosted Para would be worth around 4s. 6d. per lb. on spot.

TRAGACANTH.—Quiet, with no important changes in prices. Current spot quotations for medium grades are as follows: No. 1, white, £135; No. 2, white, £125; No. 3, white, £110; pale leaf, £90; amber leaf, £65; red leaf, from £28; woody and hoggy, from £10 to £15, ex store.

TURMERIC.—Spot, Madras finger, quoted at 80s., ex store Liverpool, and 85s., ex wharf London, duty free.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Demand is steady but small. Indian root is quoted on spot at about 35s. per cwt., ex store.

WAXES.—Quiet; quotations unchanged. BEES'.—Spot, 255s.; in bond, 225s.; Dar-es-Salaam, nominal at 255s. Japanese, first three brands, spot, duty paid, 205s. CARNAUBA.—Spot, fatty grey, 435s.; chalky grey, 430s.; Primeira, 535s.

WITCH HAZEL (LIQUID EXTRACT).—The supply position remains difficult, as no replacements are coming forward. Spot, about 10s. 6d. per Imperial gallon, duty paid.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Supplies are restricted, and no quotations are being made.

ANISE (STAR).—Very little on spot. Tins in cases, valued at about 24s. per lb.; drums, about 23s. 6d. A parcel of tins afloat is reported offered at 23s. 6d. per lb., landed terms.

BAY.—Business small but values steady. Spot, quoted at about 9s. to 10s. per lb., according to quantity.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Spot values are inclined to be firmer at about 20s. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Continues firm on spot, with dealers' quotations in the region of 8s. upwards per lb.

CEDARWOOD.—American is reported to be scarce at origin, with the result that higher prices, up to 3s. 6d. per lb., are ruling here.

CINNAMON LEAF.—Spot prices are firmer and would be in the region of 9s. 6d. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Steady and unchanged at the levels recorded last week. Ceylon, spot, about 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb.; Java, spot, about 12s. to 12s. 6d. per lb.

CLOVE.—English distilled continues to be quoted at the advanced price of 20s. per lb. noted last week.

EUCALYPTUS.—Values unchanged, with a steady business passing. Spot, 70 to 75 per cent., about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb., according to holder; 80 to 85 per cent., about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

FENNEL.—Dealers' prices for sweet show no change at about 25s. to 26s. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Prices for both Bourbon and Algerian are nominal and would be a matter for negotiation.

GINGERGRASS.—Forward price would be in the region of 16s. per lb., c.i.f.

LAVENDER.—Business quiet, with values

unchanged. Spot, about 85s. per lb. for good-quality oil.

LEMONGRASS.—Firm but unchanged. Spot, approximately 14s. to 15s. per lb., according to quantity.

LIME.—West Indian distilled remains firm and in restricted supply at about 40s. to 45s. per lb. on spot.

MUSTARD.—British-made synthetic remains in fair supply at upwards of 18s. 6d. per lb.

NUTMEG.—Good-quality oil, in small supply, would be worth approximately 26s. to 28s. per lb.

PALMAROSA.—Firm on spot at between 32s. 6d. and 35s. per lb.; shipment, in the region of 28s. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—The spot market is firmer as a result of similar conditions at the source. Good-quality oil would be worth approximately 55s. per lb. on spot.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot values are maintained at between 25s. and 26s. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—A good demand has again been in evidence for the Chinese oil, but spot supplies are difficult to find; odd lots, however, may be available at around 51s. to 52s. 6d. per lb. Some offers of American B.P. oil are reported at about 47s. 6d. per lb. A parcel of Japanese is offered on spot at 53s. 6d. per lb.

PETITGRAIN.—Spot prices are nominal at about 18s. 6d. to 20s. per lb.

ROSE.—Spot prices are a matter for negotiation.

WINTERGREEN (GENUINE).—Dealers are quoting prices of about 11s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

WORMSEED.—In restricted supply. Dealers' spot prices are steady at about 23s. per lb.

COMMERCIAL NOTES

Carnauba Wax.—Exports of carnauba wax from Brazil to the United Kingdom during 1940 amounted to 818,700 kilos, against 1,669,000 in the previous year.

Bermuda Medicinal Products Imports.—Imports of drugs and medicinal products into Bermuda during 1940 were valued at £16,590, against £12,785 in the previous year. The majority originated in the United States.

New Zealand Import Licensing.—Restrictions on imports into New Zealand for the licensing period covering 1942 have now been issued. Goods are divided into groups according to the quantities for which allocations for imports will be made. In the group for which allocations from all sources will be granted up to 50 per cent. of the values of licences allowed for imports from those sources in 1940 there are included many drugs.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Chemists and Cosmetic Manufacturers

SIR,—I have not had the opportunity of reading the newspaper strips referred to in your article entitled "Cosmetic Trade Chicanery" (*C. & D.*, October 11, p. 51). It appears possible, however, that someone or other grudges the opportunity the chemist has seized to reclaim his own trade a long time after the large-scale manufacturers commercialised his pharmaceutical knowledge and, by advertising, made the public "cosmetic conscious." We all know the manufacturer is out to make money and not for the benefit of the retailer, but the manufacturer must realise that the retailer too is in business for himself. Further, the chemist is now only carrying on the business that he, among so many retail traders, had the requisite skill to start in the first place. The crux of the whole matter is, of course, that the necessity for the retailer to make the quantity of cosmetics he does would not have arisen if the manufacturers had all treated him with absolute fairness, but this is not so. An outstanding example is the case of the well-known hair cream which was not sold by the chain stores before the war because the product was over 6d., but is now available there in large quantities. The stores have, obviously, obtained part of a quota belonging to chemists and hairdressers who supported this manufacturer in the past. Such manufacturers will, I hope, realise that this war will be over one day, and I trust that chemists will realise who have really been their friends during this difficult period. I know already whose beauty products will have a permanent display and be constantly recommended. Such treatment is the way to repay those firms who have treated their customers with fairness, and, I hope, will help to show others that the trade will not be played about with.

Yours faithfully,

Perivale, NEALE & JENKINS, LTD.
Middlesex.

SIR,—Your article on "Cosmetic Trade Chicanery" (*C. & D.*, October 11, p. 51) is a welcome exposition of the chemists' position in regard to the manufacture of toilet preparations. I had nearly written defence instead of exposition, but I feel the pharmacist needs no defence or excuse for

carrying on the operations for which he has the requisite skill and knowledge, or for making preparations which in many instances he made for his own trade and from his own formulas long before the mass production of toilet lines acquired the volume it has today. Whatever may have been the source of inspiration of the articles in the daily Press, one can only think that whoever wrote them must have been ignorant of these facts, or else entirely ignored them, for to have admitted the pharmacists' capabilities or to have allowed that chemists have often been the first makers and suppliers of many of these lines would have completely upset the argument. Reputable manufacturers of advertised proprietary toilet preparations may well ponder that the use of cosmetics to the present extent is largely a matter of fashion. If the products disappeared from the market there might be a return to a "natural" vogue, which might make difficult the revival of the trade after the war. Chemists are keeping the trade alive as well as they can, though it may become increasingly difficult to obtain even the small amount of materials used by them for this purpose. Chemists should, however, remember that the public will have well-advertised goods wherever possible, and it will be unwise for them to invest too heavily in labels or containers they may not be able to dispose of after the war has ended.

Yours faithfully,

OWN PACK (11/10).

Women and National Service

SIR,—The agreement arrived at between the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee and the Ministry of Labour is somewhat disquieting. A differentiation is made between female dispensers and those engaged in the handling of drugs, medical and surgical appliances. The former are not to be called upon by the Ministry, but in respect of the latter we are to be urged to secure and train substitutes. The training of a substitute to a reasonable degree of proficiency and usefulness is not a short process, and one would have thought that the switching of the potential substitutes direct to work of national importance would have caused less disruption, in total, than the procedure decided

upon. It does seem that the "all-round" female pharmacy assistant is liable for national duty, whilst the "dispenser" is definitely reserved. I don't know where the line of demarcation is intended to be—but one line seems to lie between work in a pharmacy and work in a doctor's dispensary, and I would suggest that a female "handling" drugs in a pharmacy, not infrequently "handles" more of them than the doctor's dispenser, and furthermore handles them under conditions of greater stringency. If the differentiation is as suggested, the agreement provides a polite snub. Paragraph 6 of the agreement is interesting. Local branches of the Pharmaceutical Society should, I think, be able to organise centralised tuition independently of educational bodies. Pharmacists would benefit by the mental gymnastics involved, whilst the building up of a body of informed persons should be helpful to the practice of the craft. Who knows?—one day a national syllabus might be arrived at, with its prospects of a standard for the trained but unqualified.

Yours faithfully,

Shipley, Yorks.

J. WILKINSON.

Red Tape and Square Pegs

SIR,—The procedure to be followed for the calling up of unqualified women employed regularly on drug work (*C. & D.*, October II, p. 44) requires no fewer than nine distinct references to and from employer to the local committee (local committee to central committee, to regional officer, etc.). After all that, the chemist is advised to proceed as rapidly as possible with the engagement and training of substitutes. Does it seem a sound programme to take away employees familiar with their work in a necessary and not a luxury trade in order to replace them by persons with no training? Where, too, are the substitutes to come from? One can advertise now for female labour in any capacity without receiving a single application. Even if it were possible to engage younger girls, in a year or so's time they would be called up in their turn, and fresh substitutes would again have to be found if any were still available. There is to be an extension, apparently, of the existing training courses at colleges throughout the country. If female employees are taken from pharmacy and it is possible to obtain substitutes who will receive some training at these classes, then, when demobilisation takes place after the war, the demobilised

will expect to return to their former employment and there will be a surplus of unqualified persons with a smattering of experience, a condition that can only lower the status of pharmacy. With regard to the calling up of male pharmacists we are told the Government has given an assurance that pharmacists can put down their preference for some specialist section suitable to their scientific training (*C. & D.*, October 4, p. 7), but we are also reminded of the assurance given about the supply of medicines to evacuees and its sequel (p. 44). One hears that all young doctors are being called up because the Army has urgent need of them; surely, if there is this urgency for a larger medical service it follows there must be more pharmaceutical work as a result of it. Why not use skilled pharmacists to meet the need instead of offering to train them in fresh occupations? The suggestion for the formation of an Army Chemical Corps might meet the situation, but it is unlikely that Army doctors would be more willing to recognise a separate and official Army Chemical Corps than they have the pharmaceutical qualification in the Army medical service.—Yours faithfully,

MILITANT (11/10).

Pharmacies in Dublin

SIR,—The number of pharmacies in Dublin is increasing steadily. Within one minute's radius in a district on the north side of the city I counted seven. In a southern part of the city I found four, also within one minute's radius. All appear to be well stocked and apparently carrying on successful business. The public is generally of the opinion that there is money "in the game." Can your Irish readers explain the situation?—Faithfully yours,

Dublin.

S. COLEMAN.

Appreciations

It was a most excellent idea to reduce the size of the *C. & D.* This enables one to carry the paper about in one's pocket and read it at leisure.—A. T., LONDON.

My congratulations on the pocket edition of the *C. & D.* Am not certain but that I prefer it to the old, as it fits into one's pocket easily and can be read with the greatest ease.—E. D. O., MIDDLESBROUGH.

Our congratulations on the new *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. Such a drastic departure from convention was certainly a shock, but we find the size very convenient and it is a pleasure to read.—J. F. & SONS, LTD., LONDON.

Congratulations on the appearance of the new pocket size of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. It meets the need of paper economy in a manner which I believe will appeal to both advertiser and reader.—A. & H., Ltd., LONDON.

I should like to congratulate all concerned on the appearance of the new format of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. I am particularly pleased with my reduced advertisement, which first appeared in the current issue, as the appearance of the block has in no way been spoilt in the process of reduction.—A. F. D. C., LONDON.

I should like to join in the general chorus of praise for our old friend the C. & D. in its new form. Handy, compact, with its beautiful type a real pleasure to read—even the advertisements seem to attract more attention than usual—it is like looking directly into the shop window instead of viewing commodities from a wide pavement.—W. P., BROMLEY COMMON.

I am much interested in the new war-time format of the C. & D. Personally I find a certain charm about it: it becomes less of a "trade paper" in appearance and more intimate and attractive to pick up and study. I am sure you were faced with many technical difficulties in making the change, which you seem to have overcome with remarkable success. Congratulations!—G. E. H., ILFORD.

I would like to write a line to congratulate you on the appearance of an old friend in a new dress. It is so attractive that I think you may find difficulty in reverting to the old form! While the standard of your interesting journal has, of late, been consistently good, you appear to have conspired to synchronise the change of form with an even more interesting series of articles than usual. Renewed congratulations and best wishes for your continued success.—A. W. E., LONDON.

We should like to congratulate you on the great improvement which is so noticeable, in the new form of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The extra space for reading matter, together with the more easily handled size, puts the journal more on its peace-time basis, the style of which was so familiar to all. We wish you luck in the new venture, and trust that the day is not far distant when your troubles of production will be trials of the past.—P. & C., Ltd., LONDON.

I have been impressed by the ingenious way in which you have overcome your difficulties of paper restriction. As advertisers we might reasonably be expected to object to a reduced page-size, but the point of main importance to us is "How many of the people that we want to reach will see the page?", and in reducing the amount of paper used in the advertisement section while maintaining the same features and amount of editorial matter as before you are serving the interests both of reader and advertiser. Similarly both are well served by the fact that the quality of paper has been maintained. It adds to readers' comfort and enhances the value of the type of advertisement we favour. In my opinion the new CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is a great success, and I think that all concerned in the change-over are to be congratulated.—E. L. & Co., LTD., BASINGSTOKE.

Through the courtesy of my old friend, the Editor of your contemporary "The Ironmonger," I have received a copy of the C. & D., October 4 issue. As a son of the late Peter MacEwan, who had the honour of editing the C. & D. for so many years, I am naturally most interested in this change of format. How well I remember the weekly issues of the olden days, so delightfully conservative, when to have suggested reducing the C. & D. to pocket size would have been to have invited investigation by mental experts into the state of mind which could contemplate such a revolutionary change. But now, under force of circumstances the "impossible" has happened—the C. & D. is a lilliput in size but still a giant in its power to provide the drug trade with the service and information for which it has for so many years held so high a reputation. It is intriguing to turn over the pages of this extremely handy-size journal and find the same wealth of information as previously provided in the larger issues. One wonders whether this may not be a case of "out of evil comes good" for if, one now could choose, would a reversion be demanded by common acclamation or would you not find a majority in favour of the new style which offers so many obvious advantages? For myself, and I am a reader of many trade journals, give me the lilliput size which I can stuff into my pocket to read as I journey through this busy life. Congratulations upon your clever and bold enterprise and may this progressive step which you have taken serve to enhance the reputation of the C. & D.—G. MAC E., LONDON.

THE PRESENT RESTRICTION ON ASPIRIN

may continue and even be increased in the near future.

With the approach of the winter season it would be wise to replenish your stock of Howards' Aspirin Tablets while supplies are still available.

They show a generous margin of profit and at the moment they still carry the display Bonus.

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STURGE CITRIC ACID

In quality supreme. Produced by a biological process from Sugar and, therefore, subject to wartime restrictions.

JOHN & E. STURGE LTD., 1 WHEELLEYS ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, 15

Manufacturers of fine chemicals since 1823

BROUGH & PHILPOTT

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Established in 1925.

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AGENCIES at KARACHI, COLOMBO,
RANGOON

Invite AIRMAIL correspondence from BRITISH MANUFACTURERS for SOLE AGENCIES for India, Burma and Ceylon on a commission basis for the following merchandise—

Proprietary Articles, Patent Medicines, Provisions and Canned Goods, Toilet Goods of all kinds EXCEPTING Perfumery and Soap, Toilet Papers, Safety Razors and Blades, Combs, Brushes, Druggists' Sundries, etc.

BANK REFERENCE—Lloyds Bank Ltd., 25 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, or Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRADE REFERENCES—Southalls (Birmingham) Ltd.; Southall Bros. & Barclay (1935) Ltd., Birmingham; O-Cedar Ltd., Slough; Mander Bros. Ltd., Noel Street, Oxford Street, London; Allcock Mfg. Co., Argyle Street, Birkenhead

In *South Africa* and *Rhodesia*

The Leading Chemists are

LENNONS

They have been established in all centres of any importance for many years and offer modern facilities for manufacturing as well as Wholesale and Retail

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OINTMENT FOR SCABIES**

usually eliminates Scabies in
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MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND

According to Marcussen's original method

Issued in 2 packings only
Tins of 200 grams and 1000 grams

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LONDON, E.C.3**

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Distilled in Australia by the largest distillers and refiners of Eucalyptus Oils in the world—W. K. BURNSIDE, PTY., LTD., MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

80/85% B.P.
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Tablets and Pills *Packed or Bulk***ASPIRIN**

Latest Automatic Pill Plant
producing over 300,000
3-grain pills a day.

CASCARA

Private formulae Pills, and
Tablets carefully and ac-
curately prepared at lowest
possible prices.

and all

TABLETS and PILLS

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A SCIENTIFIC
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Manufactured by
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Developer Improvers:
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PHOTOGRAPHIC
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AND
SULPHITE
— CRYSTALS and ANHYDROUS —

**EPSOM SALTS
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90% Guaranteed SANTALOL CONTENT

It is this quality of Mysore sandalwood oil which makes it invaluable as a base, modifier and fixative for all perfumes. The sandalwood tree grows almost exclusively in the state of Mysore, and the oil is produced by the methods of modern science under Government supervision. The Santalol content of 90% is a guaranteed minimum.

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All our products are made under strict laboratory control and under the direct supervision of technical experts. We are specially equipped to produce salicylates of the finest quality.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS AND
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In addition to manufacturing a large quantity
of tablets we have a reputation for efficient
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META-PARA CRESOLS
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... the verified antiputrefactive, antifermentative agents and highly active antiseptics

NIPA 49 ... the powerful and harmless antioxidant**NIPA ESTERS** are neutral, odourless and non-irritating

Free Advice will be given willingly on any problem concerning Antiseptics, Preservation or Antioxidation on application either to—

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ERGOT OF RYE

Cover your Requirements now—
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Wholesalers only**JOHN KELLYS (LONDON) LTD.**

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Packed under your own Brand if desired.

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By Government order, Benger's Food, and certain other products, in future must be packed in tins containing 8 oz. or multiples of that quantity. In compliance with this order Benger's Food will be sold in 8-oz., 1-lb. and 2-lb. sizes, when present tin stocks are exhausted. It is important to note, in the list of present and new packs given below, that there is *no increase in price*. Cost to the public and profit ratio to wholesaler and retailer are the same as at present, adjusted in exact proportion to the increase in weight.

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COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES



Many of your customers know that the "FELLOWS" brand is the best syrup of hypophosphites that money can buy.

The name is a guarantee of purity; and no effort is spared to maintain the excellence of this Syrup.

Because it commands the confidence of the Medical Profession, and of the public, the sale and recommendation of "FELLOWS" will enhance your prestige, and add distinction to your pharmacy.

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With Guaranteed Complement of Vitamins A, B, C & D.
Sole Manufacturers,
JEFFREYS, MILLER & Co. Ltd, Leyland Mills, WIGAN, London Dept. 19 Brookside Road, N.19

The TONIC MALT FOOD

TRIBASIC PHOSPHATE OF SODA

FREE RUNNING WHITE POWDER

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We can still supply by return of post.
No advance in price.

Boxes of 24 Capsules 9/- doz., 60, 18/- doz., 100, 28/6 doz.

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Simple and Effective Remedy for Nasal Congestion

● **KARSODRINE INHALER** immediately relieves nasal congestion. Maximum shrinkage of the mucosa is obtained within five minutes and is more durable than that produced by oily drops. The contained volatile vaso-constrictor follow: the natural route of inspired air, and thus penetrates to the ultimate recesses of the naso-pharynx.

No elaborate apparatus is required and the inhaler is made ready for use by the removal of a single cap. It is easily carried in the pocket or handbag.

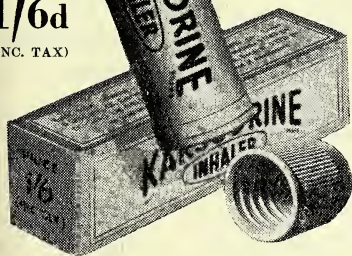
Each Karsodrine Inhaler contains:—

Amphetamine 0.330 grm.;
Cineol 0.093 grm.; Ol.
Citronella 0.026 grm.;
Methyl-o-oxybenzoate 0.023 grm.;
Ol. Cedri Lig. 0.005 grm.;
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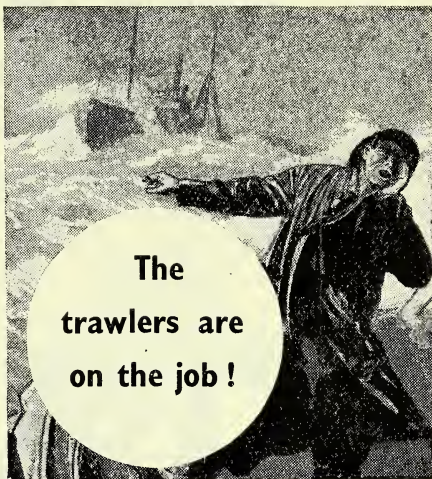


Shows You Up To
5/2½d. Per Dozen Profit
*even on small quantities when
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Hughes" lines.*

For trade terms apply:

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ADELPHI, SALFORD, 3, MANCHESTER



**The
trawlers are
on the job !**

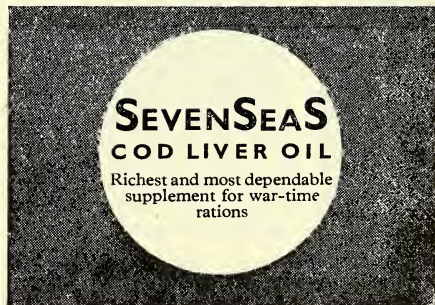
*(The "Lady Shirley" is one of the trawlers which
is doing a big job.)*

Into the perilous seas they go to build up the stocks of Cod Liver Oil, which are going to keep the nation fit in the days ahead. The other half of the job is yours—to see that stocks are adequate in your pharmacy. Distribution takes time these days and transport will be much more difficult when winter comes. . . .

Get your stocks of SevenSeaS now. They are a good investment. People are turning to Cod Liver Oil as the best supplement to rationed food. The demand is already enormously expanded. Don't let your stocks of SevenSeaS get low, order now—and in your own interest continue to order well in advance. The SevenSeaS national advertising has only just commenced.

Many things are scarce and many qualities have altered, but you can still get plenty of SevenSeaS and its quality and purity remain unaltered.

SevenSeaS is available in three forms: Standard Oil, Concentrated Oil, and Concentrated Oil in Capsules. All SevenSeaS is tested biologically and is always pure and fresh.



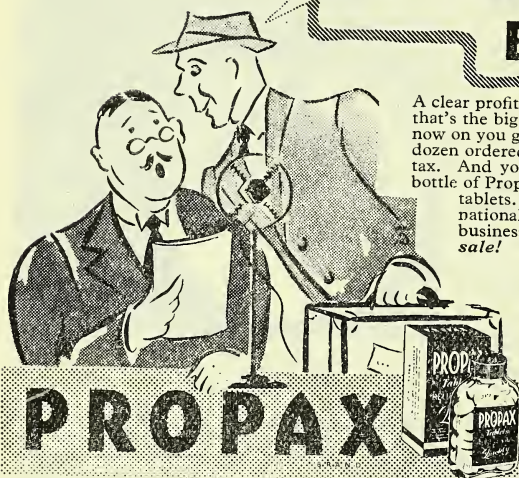
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COD LIVER OIL**

Richest and most dependable
supplement for war-time
rations

*Issued by British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull) Ltd.
St. Andrew's Dock, Hull*

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Tell them about the **PROPAX** **BONUS OFFER**



A clear profit margin of more than 46% on the selling price—that's the big news for you from **SPLENDOR LTD.** From now on you get fifteen bottles of Propax for the price of every dozen ordered—and no extra cost to you except for purchase tax. And your customers get some good news too—every bottle of Propax in the 1/5d. size will be carrying 33 1/3% more tablets. And we're taking space in a bigger list of national papers than ever before to bring you this extra business—and the extra profit that goes with every sale!

Retail (inc. Tax)	Trade	Purchase Tax.
1/5	11/3 doz.	1/10 1/2 doz.
2/6	19/3 doz.	3/2 1/2 doz.

PLUS BONUS OF 3 (Tax only) on every doz.
Sole Distributors: **SPLENDOR LTD.,**
5 BEASTMARKET HILL, NOTTINGHAM
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PROPAX Tablets

D.D.D. PRESCRIPTION for all SKIN TROUBLES



Advertising for D.D.D. Prescription appears regularly in the national and provincial press. "Copy" emphasises the fact that our well-known product is not only a reliable remedy for skin troubles but being a powerful liquid antiseptic, is ideal for the First Aid treatment of cuts, burns, scalds, scratches and minor wounds.

D.D.D. COMPANY, LIMITED

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"MORELIX"

(Registered Trade Mark)

THE IDEAL NUTRITIVE VITAMIN TONIC
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

CONTAINS

MORRHUOL, MALT EXTRACT, HYPOPHOSPHITES,
AND VITAMINS "A" AND "D"

Size	Retail	Wholesale
4 oz.	1/6	9/6 dozen
8 oz.	2/6	16/- "
16 oz.	4/6	28/- "

DISPLAY SHOWCARD SUPPLIED

GALE, BAISS & COMPANY, LTD.

274-276 ILDERTON ROAD, LONDON, S.E.15

Incorporating the businesses previously carried
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GALE & CO., LTD. and BAISS BROS. & CO., LTD.

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(Established 1833)

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★ AND Let us quote for YOUR OWN SPECIAL FORMULAE

Apiol
Apiol and Ergotine
Blauds
Blenosan
Carbon Tetrachloride
Casara
Castor Oil
Cinnamon and
Quinine

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Creosote
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Haemoglobin
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Quinine
Santal Oil
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Wheat Germ Oil
etc., etc.

Manufacturers: **ROBERT FERBER, LIMITED**

CARLTON WORKS, ASYLUM ROAD, S.E.15

English
Filter

POSTLIP
Papers

SQUARES
CIRCLES
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ROLLS

WHITE
GREY
PLAIN
ANTIQUE
EMBOSSED
CRINKLED

SAMPLES
FREE

Postlip Filterings are stocked by all the leading Wholesale
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REQUIRED

SULIS

BRITISH MINERAL WATER

CATER, STOFFELL & FORTT LTD., SPRINGS, BATH

Thanks to Chemists for Expressions of Goodwill!

We are happy and proud to publish these extracts from recent heavy mails. They are typical of the goodwill and appreciation expressed in many letters from chemists and in interviews with our representatives. It is most encouraging to know that a service which we had considered an obligation has prompted such spontaneous appreciation.

. . . I desire to express my great appreciation of the manner in which we chemists are being treated at this juncture by your firm. This allowance on stock held on Sept. 2nd will not go unrewarded and although in the past 'ASPRO' has just been "another patent" I shall in future back this best seller to the full. . . .

I can assure you that fair dealing, as portrayed in this present action of yours, will always remain a happy memory. —Lancashire.

. . . It was most refreshing to receive your communication and I wish to express my thanks for your magnanimous gesture.

—Cardiganshire.

. . . I am very much obliged and greatly impressed by your generous treatment in this matter of adjustments and shall not forget this in our relations with your firm.

—Kent.

. . . states he has not been particularly friendly in his attitude towards 'ASPRO' but from now on he will give every assistance with sales seeing the consideration extended to avoid any loss to the chemist in this change-over.

—London, S.E.

We hope and are confident that the momentous changes brought about by the Pharmacy and Medicines Act will benefit all and we take this opportunity of assuring our distributors, both wholesale and retail, of our continued concern for their interests.

'ASPRO'

Made in England by
ASPRO LTD., Slough, Bucks.

ASPRO
REG. TRADE MARK

Noda

A MEDICAL PREPARATION FOR THE
ELIMINATION OF THE UNPLEASANT
EFFECT OF PERSPIRATION

Spray or dab under the arms and elsewhere as necessary. Excellent for the feet.

Attractively packed in good bottles.

Retail: 1/6 and (double size) 2/6

Trade: 12/- and 20/- doz., inclusive
Carriage paid on £2 orders

A limited quantity is available for immediate distribution. Please send cheque with order; this will not be banked until goods despatched and, should you order more than we can supply, difference will be returned at once.

MONEY'S CHEMICAL CO.

49 Clapham High St., London, S.W.4

It's no gamble to stock

TOWN TALK

—because 15,000,000 women read
TOWN TALK SILVER POLISH
advertisements each month

—ORDER DIRECT OR FROM—

MANCHESTER:
D. Hawdley & Co.
James Woolley Sons & Co.,
Ltd.
LEEDS:
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LEICESTER:
E. H. Butler & Son.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE:
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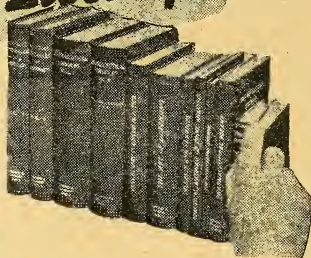
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OLD-established Drug Store and Chemists' business in West Riding industrial urban area; Wine and Spirit licence; National Health Insurance panel; premises on sale or lease; ill health cause of sale; audited accounts available; Write Wilfrid Dunn & Connell, Solicitors, Bradford.

WANTED

ANALYTICAL Balance to 1/10 mgr., perfect condition essential. Details and particulars to 390/332, London Office of this Paper.

OILS or Fats and Glycerine, also Block Stearine wanted. Box 56, Pool's, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.

OPTICIANS whose premises are completely destroyed want to purchase immediately equipment and stock for sight-testing room. CDB/793, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED a Dry Mixer, capacity about 50 lbs., and Granulator similar capacity. Both must be in good condition. 390/335, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED by England's largest Photographic dealers. All Miniature Cameras, extra lenses and accessories, Rolleiflex, Leica, Contax, Ikontas, etc.; also films for Leica, etc. Will buy quotas. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 New Bond Street, W.1.

WANTED for spot cash, National and Remington Cash Registers, Personal Weighers (1d. in slot), Typewriters, Safes, etc. Any quantity entertained. A.B.M., Ltd., 4 Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Phone: HARrow 2598.

WANTED, Emulsifying Machines, Homogenisers, Measured Powder Fillers, Roller Conveyor, Belt Conveyor, Squat Jars, and Screw Metal Containers, suitable for Ointments. Tel. Bar 5327.

PREMISES TO LET

OPPORTUNITY occurs to rent old-established Chemist Shop at Wimbledon Park. Unusual circumstances compelled the late owner to relinquish the premises. Excellent local practice only awaits redevelopment by enterprising man. Rent on lease, £91 per annum. No premium. Certain stock and fittings at valuation. F. E. C., 39 Moorgate, London, E.C. Kelvin 2637.

FOR SALE

ABOUT 150 new Wickered Pint Bottles, and various sizes Opal Jars and various lots of Stopped Perfume Bottles for sale. Write, Manufacturer, 390/333, London Office of this Paper.

BOTTLES supplied in small quantities: 2-oz. tall square for Brilliantine, 3/6 doz.; 8-oz. cylinder for Shampoos, 6/- doz.; all with Black Bakelite caps; for Hair-cream, 4-oz. amber, with White Bakelite cap, 4/6 doz.; 8 oz. cylinder with cork, 4/- doz. Cash with order, postage extra. H. S. Bottle Co., 29 Sherwood Hall, East End Road, London, W.2.

BOTTLE-FILLING Machine, Barnett & Foster, 4-head; semi-automatic. Capacity up to 30 oz. Inquiries invited. Thomson, Chemist, Elgin.

CREAM of Tartar, 99-100 per cent. 2 cwt. surplus. CDB/795, London Office of this Paper.

FOR sale, limited supply one-ounce and two-ounce opaque and clear Glass Jars, with screw tops. Reasonable price. Write 390/321, London Office of this Paper.

LARGE-SIZED Lipsticks in metal slide case. Retail 4s. 6d. 36s. doz. Popular shades. Sample 3s., plus 3d. postage. Bellins, Ltd., Market Street, Llanelli.

LIPSTICKS, 11 mm., superior quality, four shades in attractive coloured bakelite cases, 24s. doz. Also 11 mm. Cellophane-wrapped Refills in four popular shades, 10s. doz.; 9s. 6d. six doz. lots; 9s. gross lots. C.W.O. C. Cooke, M.P.S., 228 Green Lane, Norbury, S.W.16.

REGULAR quantities of agar agar Kobe No. 1 powder for sale. Buyers please write to 390/324, London Office of this Paper.

VANISHING Cream, ½ oz. handbag size, 5s. doz. Blush Cream, 2s. doz. tins. £1 order carriage paid. Deliveries strict rotation. Bellins, Ltd., Market Street, Llanelli.

1 CWT. Fluffy Tannic Acid U.S.P., what offers? Carbo Protein. 5 Northcote Road, Willesden N.W.10.

1 OZ. Powder Boxes, Cellophane panel, smart, appearance, 36s. per gross, including tax. Smart wood-turned Lipstick Cases, 10s. per doz.; 1s. 6d. P.O. brings you samples of each from Smith. Agent, Pedder Street, Morecambe, Lancs.

MISCELLANEOUS

FIRM with thousands of live accounts, depots in all cities, require first-class lines. Will pay cash for all goods and attend to the distribution. CDB/725, London Office of this Paper.

IMPORTANT. Manufacturers who, as a result of the new drastic limitations, are considering whether to carry on trading or dispose of their quota, Class 16, are invited to get into touch with Innoxia (England), Ltd., 233/241 Balls Pond Road, London, N.1. Telephone: Clissold 2437. To discuss an interesting proposition for transferring quota yet assuring maintenance of goodwill. Any arrangement concluded will be subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

QUOTA CLASS 16 MANUFACTURING PROFIT AND HALF PROFIT OFFER by Established Firm. Accounts all London Stores and best Chemists. Proprietor personally acquainted with them all. Small quota only required. 390/331, London Office of this Paper.

QUOTA: CLASS 16

Established firm wishes to negotiate for the purchase of available quota under the above Class for next quota period. Offers invited. 390/322, London Office of this Paper.

QUOTA. Class 14 required. For current or next quota period small or large amount, state terms, E. Silver & Co., 17 Woodberry Way, Finchley, London, N.12. Hillside: 3969.

ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE WAR? IF SO, READ THIS

In order to assist employees who have lost their employment, either through enemy action or through businesses being closed down in defence areas, a scheme of free advertisements in the "Situations Wanted" column of this Supplement will be available until further notice.

Any such employee of a retail pharmacist, whether qualified or not, or any employee of works producing or distributing products in connexion with the drug and associated industries is invited to make full use of this facility without charge.

Advertisements should be accompanied by particulars of last employment and cause of its termination, and should be addressed to The Publisher, The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath, to arrive not later than WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue.

WAR-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS WANTED

The advertisements in this section are inserted free and are from advertisers who have lost their employment as a direct result of the war. Prospective employers are requested to give them special consideration.

Advertisers in this Section should advise us immediately employment has been secured.

RETAIL

AS Senior Assistant, management of drug stores, or in wholesale. Widely experienced. Last position, 5½ years (retail). Disengaged through war conditions. Hall qualification. Excellent reference. Over military age. CDB/783, London Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall qualification), thoroughly experienced, seeks appointment in emergency or voluntary Hospital, or with doctors. CDB/780, London Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, youth (21), three years' experience retail, desires position wholesale or retail, or in hospital; Great Britain or Ireland. Not liable for military service. CDB/740, London Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE

B. PHARM., Ph.C. (25). Northern Irish, seeks position in Manufacturing Works or Laboratory, with firm of sound reputation, preferably engaged in development of chemotherapy or serums. 387/230, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, experienced, over military age, disengaged owing to Limitations of Supplies. Has for many years represented well-known houses in London and South, South-Western counties, also Northern area; chemists' connexion over 5,000. Resident in London; car driver; very anxious to resume work. 388/244, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, twenty years' experience, Chemists, South Wales and West of England, seeks appointment; age 50; own car. Late of Westminster Laboratories. Extensive personal connexion. CDB/750, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE Sales Manager over military age, twenty years' experience with toilet trade. Chemists' connexion in S.W. London and suburbs. CDB/736, London Office of this Paper.

PRICE LISTS, TRADE CIRCULARS, SAMPLES, AND PRINTED MATTER

can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

STOCKTAKING?

Good Stocktakers are scarce. You can halve the labour and do the job quickly and efficiently if you use the C. & D. Stocktaking Pads

C. & D. STOCKTAKING PAD

Price of Complete Pad, 2/6 post free from The Chemist & Druggist, The Pitman Press, BATH

You need
the

C. and D.

PURCHASE TAX READY RECKONER

It simplifies transactions, saves valuable time and eliminates possibility of errors

It gives at a glance the amount of purchase tax to be added to the Retail Sales price of goods

- (a) Bought and sold by weight.
(b) Bought and sold in numbers.

In handy form for Counter use.

1 copy	..	..	7d. post free
3 copies	..	..	1/8 " "
6	..	..	3/- " "
12	..	..	5/6 " "

Special quotations for larger quantities.

Remittance should accompany orders to

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
The Pitman Press, BATH

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

WAR-TIME TRADE GUIDE

This 8-page guide, published in the CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, January 25, 1941, comprises a comprehensive alphabetical list of pharmaceutical products, drugs, toilet preparations, cosmetics, druggists' sundries, etc., handled by the retail pharmacist.

Against each item is indicated the War-time Trade Restriction control or tax and the amount of tax it is subject to.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers thus have available, in a clear and concise form, all the essential information regarding current trading conditions. Reprints are available at the following post free prices.

1 copy	7d.	12 copies	5/6
3 copies	1/8	25 copies	10/6
6 copies	3/-	50 copies	20/-

Remittances should be sent with orders to

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
The Pitman Press, BATH

AN IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT

The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

DIARY & YEAR BOOK for 1942

Consequent on extra time needed for printing, delivery to subscribers, etc., press date for the 1942 edition is somewhat earlier than usual, and everything must definitely be passed for press by October 31.

Pre-war size of advertising spaces is being maintained, and it will contain the usual, as well as many new, editorial features.

Always the unique and authoritative reference book of the trade, its value is greatly enhanced in war time when owing to various causes, sources of supply may be difficult to trace. *An indication of this is the fact that advance space bookings for this edition are on a much heavier-than-usual scale.*

Although severe restrictions on the use of paper limit the amount of space we are able to offer, we can still include YOUR announcement in black and white—two colour—or gravure BUT RETURN-OF-POST INSTRUCTIONS ARE NOW IMPERATIVE.

Should it happen that these have not yet been forwarded, we suggest that you should give the matter very urgent attention. To save time, "copy," blocks and full details for inclusion in the Trade Directory and Buyers' Guide Sections should now be sent to

THE PUBLISHER,
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
THE PITMAN PRESS - - BATH.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE following are the results of the examinations held in London in October:—

Examination	Entered	Failed	Referred (One subject)	Passed
Intermediate:				
(a) Whole examination ..	53	27	10	14
(b) Referred subject ..	53	—	29	23
C. and D. Qualifying:				
(a) Whole examination ..	95	43	25	24
(b) Referred subject ..	64	—	17	46

Seven candidates were absent.

SUMMARY OF REJECTED CANDIDATES

Subject	Entered	Absent	Referred	Failed
Biology (botany and zoology)	81	0	1	20
Botany (botany section only)	14	2	32	4
Chemistry ..	59	1	5	23
Physics ..	61	1	0	23
Pharmacognosy	97	3	3	31
Pharmaceutics ..	123	4	12	37
Physiology ..	94	3	6	30
Pharmaceutical chemistry ..	116	3	16	31
Forensic pharmacy ..	103	3	5	23

The following satisfied the examiners in the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination:—

Ambler, K. R., Horwich
 Ashworth, M. H., Rossendale
 Bellamy, D. A., Cleethorpes
 Blades, Marjorie, Sutton
 Bond, S. T., Torquay
 Brady, G. D., Buxton
 Brocklesby, D. R. N., Birmingham
 Brown, H., Oldham
 Burton, Nora W., Maryport
 Carpenter, W. H. K., Gloucester
 Carter, Thelma P. L., Southsea
 Coots, M. S., Pitsea
 Crang, W. M., Ilfracombe
 Cross, A. G., Birmingham

Cupper, Marjorie A., Southampton
 Davies, W. H., Pontardawe
 Gales, F. R., Plymouth
 Goatley, V. C., Hampstead
 Gooderham, Gwen, Woodbridge
 Guest, Esther, Prestwich
 Hall, Joan L., Grantham
 Hayball, Peggy M., Grimsby
 Hayns, L. G. K., Burton-on-Trent
 Heaton, H. T., Stockport
 Hiett, Alice F., Leamington
 Hodgson, J. C., Blackburn
 Hoffman, A., Cardiff
 Hulton, Betty, Middleton
 Humphrey, N. V., Tottenham
 Huxley, J. L., Walsall
 Iddon, N. S., Hull
 Isbell, E., Fowey
 Jeffcott, Nora C., Tamworth
 Jennings, Muriel E., Worthing
 John, D. R., Kensington
 Johnson, T. J. C., Cardigan
 Jones, A. Ll., Llandudno
 Jones, W. M., Sheffield
 Lewis, J. W. C., Ryde
 Loftus, R., Southampton
 Millard, B. F. P., Ventnor
 Molcher, E. W., Blackpool
 Moore, J. F. B., Bulwell
 Moors, D. R., Marple
 Morgan, E., Merthyr Tydfil
 Mott, W., Sheffield
 Nichols, F. E. R., Bristol
 Okun, L., Hackney
 Openshaw, P. H., Alsager
 Page, J. C., Doncaster
 Parlons, A., Stamford Hill
 Pithouse, H. G., Coventry
 Plackett, D. A., Sandiacre
 Pollard, J. H., Mapperley
 Rees, R. A., Ammanford
 Pratt, I. O., Swansea
 Rosser, Margaret I., Cardiff
 Smith, M. S., Long Eaton
 Stockton, A. J. J., Bletchley
 Swarbrick, C., Preston
 Thomas, G. M., Bristol
 Tillott, Joan B., Westminster
 Topping, O., Farnworth
 Tuck, R. D., Wolverhampton
 Wealthall, D., Rossington
 Whitburn, Jean, Plymouth
 Wilks, Winifred P. N., Walsall
 Williams, F., Sheffield
 Wright, K. H., Eastbourne
 Zamet, H. H., Golders Green

BRITISH ALKALOIDS AND FINE CHEMICALS

Whiffen

BROMIDES IODIDES

MERCURIALS · ATROPINE · CAMPHOR
 NICOTINIC ACID · SALICIN · CAFFEINE · EMETINE
 QUININE · STRYCHNINE · NICOTINE
 VERMILION · PRUNELLA · ESSENTIAL OILS
 CLOVE OIL · SANDALWOOD OIL · ALMOND OIL
 EXTRACT OF IPECAC. LIQ. · DRUG GRINDING



WHIFFEN & SONS LTD

INCORPORATING GEORGE ATKINSON & COMPANY EST. 1654

FULHAM, LONDON, S.W.6

'Phone FULham 0037

Grams WHIFFEN LONDON

RATIONING HAS CREATED

~~FOOD PROBLEMS~~
Sales for

RADIO-MALT



Family catering is often a difficult problem now-a-days, and housewives—particularly where there are children—naturally turn to supplementary sources of nutrition.

Foremost among these is Radio-Malt and consequently the demand for this product has very greatly increased. There has been no opportunity for us to accumulate the reserve stock upon which we normally rely for help to meet the autumn orders.

Further, malt itself is in limited supply, and a proportion of our vitamin output is ear-marked for National purposes.

A shortage of Radio-Malt is therefore at present inevitable, and we are compelled to cut down orders to a minimum.

We feel sure that our friends will appreciate the position and will co-operate in our endeavour to distribute the available supplies as equitably as possible.

P.A.T.A. PRICES

(Home Trade)

Retail 2/3 4/- 7/6

Exempt from Purchase Tax.

the Vitamin Food for war-time nutrition

A Product of THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD. LONDON N.1